

2001 Census of Population

Exeter Ward Report

This report presents the main findings of the 2001 Census of Population in relation to Exeter and the 18 electoral wards therein. The Census of Population is carried out every 10 years and covers the whole of England & Wales.

Main Census Indicators – Exeter

Indicator	Highest Ward	Lowest Ward	Exeter
Population	9,378 Priory	4,504 St. Leonard's	111,076
Persons aged under 16	24.5% Priory	6.5% Duryard	17.2%
Persons aged 75 and over	16.0% Topsham	3.7% Exwick	8.1%
Lone parent households	15.1% Priory	4.8% Duryard	8.8%
Persons not in good health	11.6% St. David's	5.3% Duryard	8.3%
16 to 74 year olds with no qualifications	39.5% Priory	8.1% Duryard	24.3%
16 to 17 year olds who are full-time students	89.1% Duryard	62.3% Mincinglake	74.9%
18 to 74 year olds who are full-time students	60.5% Duryard	1.8% St. Loye's	12.5%
Unemployment	7.4% St. David's	2.0% St. Loye's	3.9%
Workers in elementary occupations	20.8% Priory	7.7% St. Leonard's	13.7%
Households with no car/van	51.0% St. David's	13.6% St. Loye's	27.6%
Socially rented (local authority or housing association) households	39.5% Priory	3.9% St. Loye's	17.6%

For more information on City Councillors follow this link:
http://www.exeter.gov.uk/council/local_democracy/wards_councillors.xml

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The Economy & Tourism Unit at Exeter City Council produced this report. This and other census documents and data tables are available to download from the following hyperlink:

www.exeter.gov.uk/council/facts_figures/census.xml

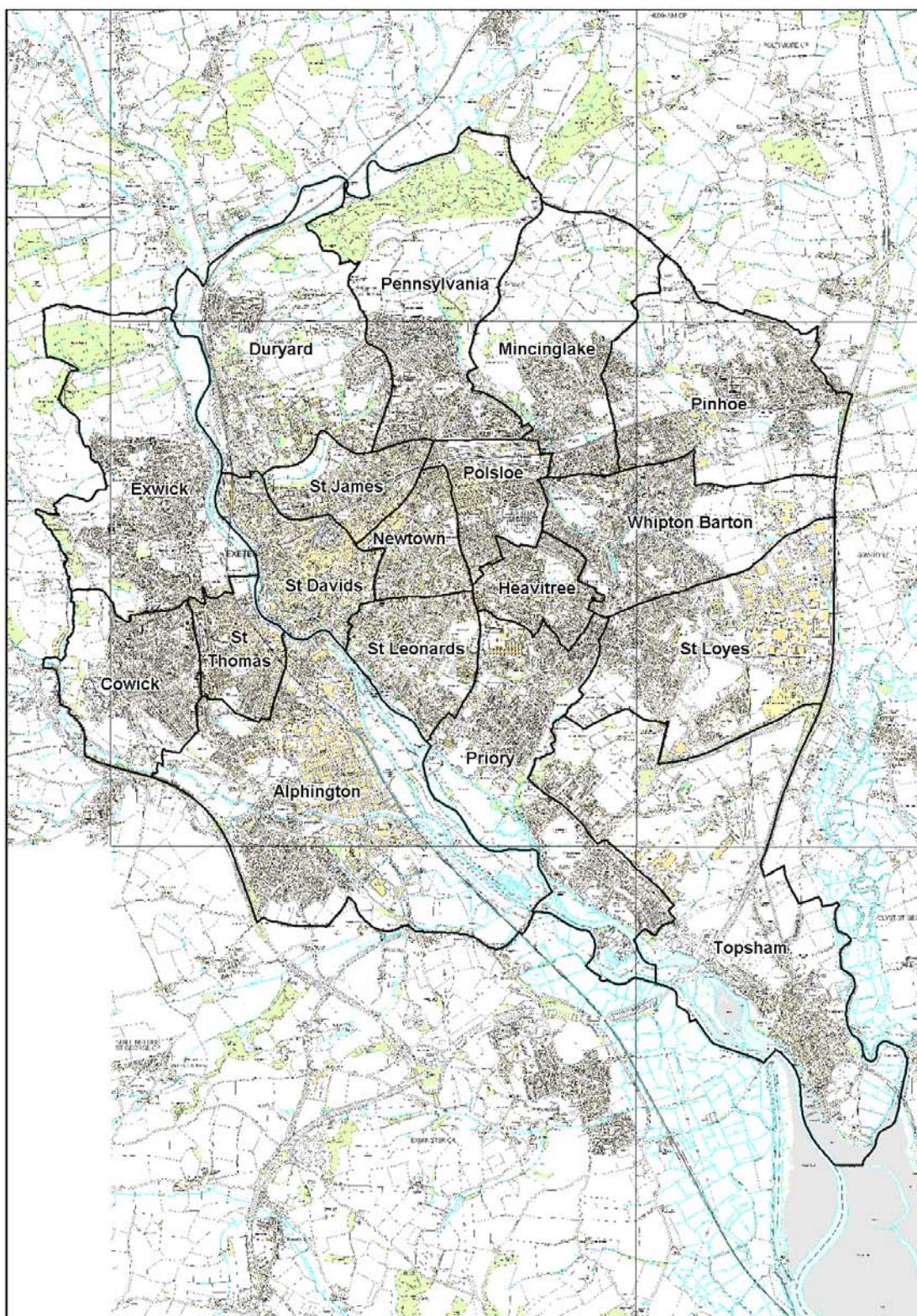
A link to the homepage of the 2001 Census is provided below:

www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001

Source: 2001 Census of Population for England & Wales, Crown Copyright

2001 CENSUS – EXETER WARD REPORT

Ward Map



Not to Scale ↑



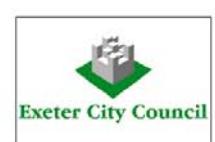
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September 2003

Ward Map - Exeter

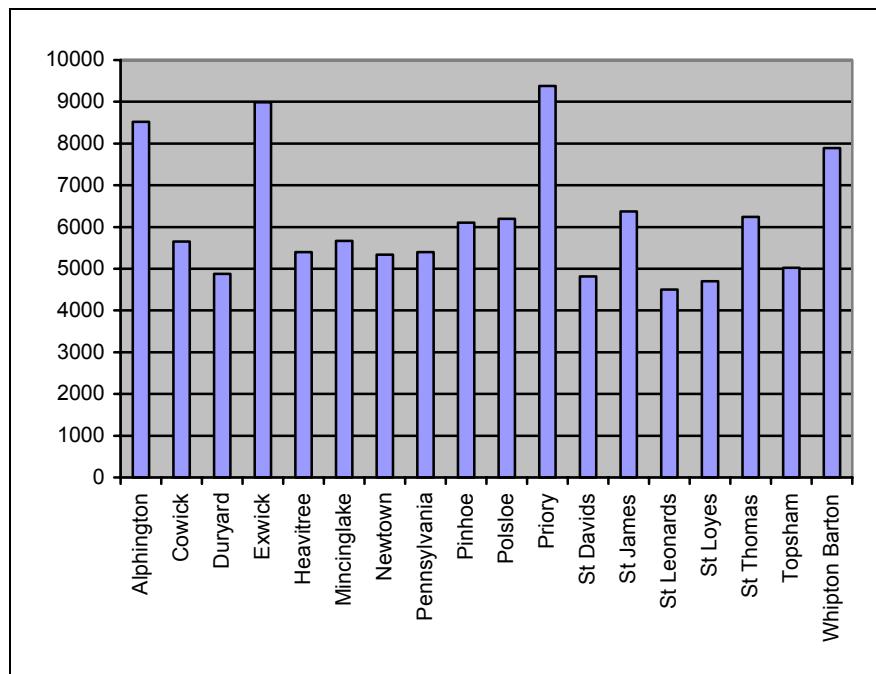
Economy & Tourism, Exeter City Council, Civic Centre, Paris Street, Exeter, EX1 1NN

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Population

Total Population by Ward

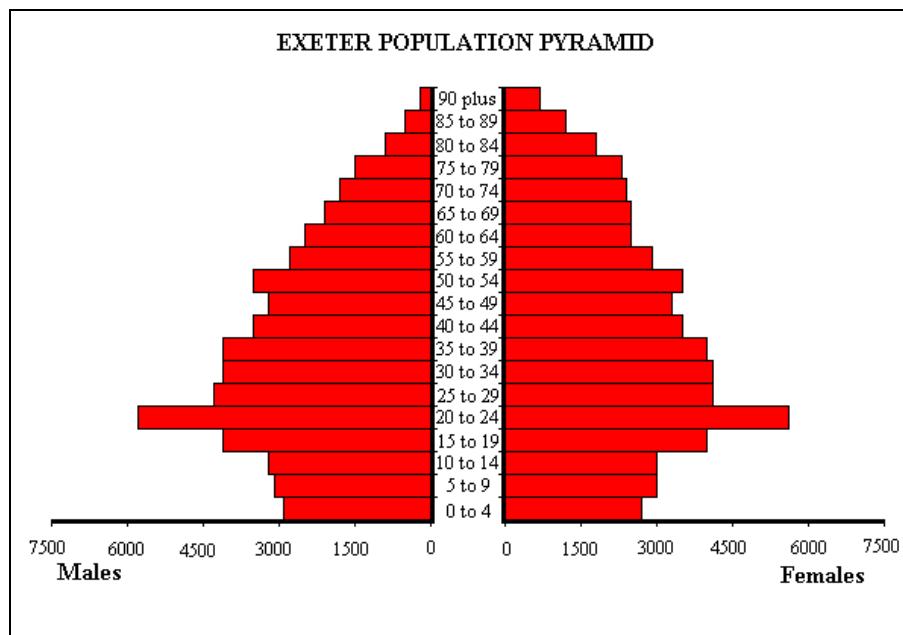


This figure demonstrates that:

- Priory was the most highly populated ward in the city with 9,378 residents. Exwick, Alphington and Whipton Barton also had comparatively large populations.
- St. Leonard's was the least highly populated ward, with 4,504 residents.

Exeter Population Profile

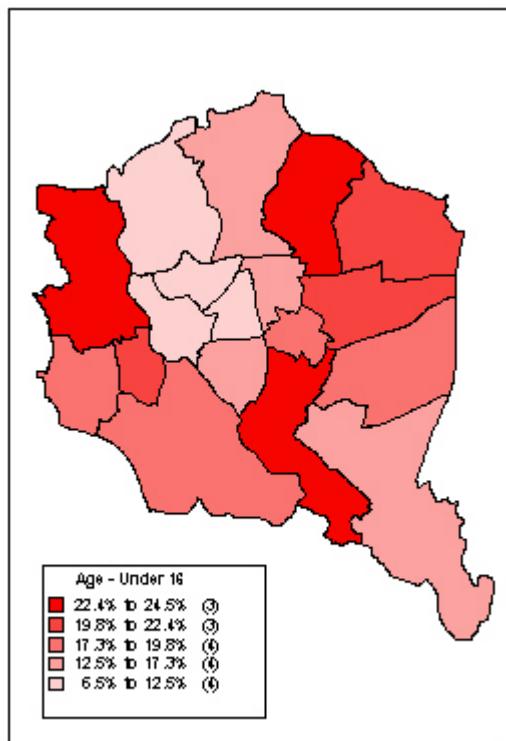
Population Pyramids – Population pyramids are a method of presenting key information on the population distribution of an area. The red bars represent the numbers of males (on left) and females (on right), within the specified age-bands in Exeter.



This figure illustrates that:

- Exeter, in common with the rest of the country, had an ageing population, with a falling birth rate, and greater life expectancy.
- The peak in the number of persons aged 20 to 24, is indicative of the student population.

Population aged under 16

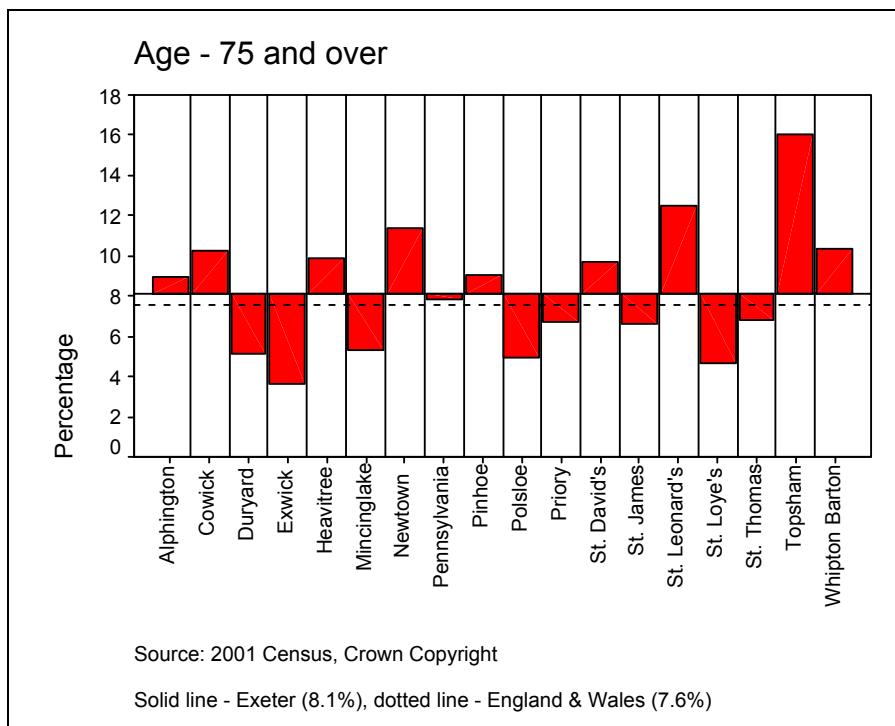


Alphington	17.8%
Cowick	19.5%
Duryard	6.5%
Exwick	22.4%
Heavitree	17.3%
Mincinglake	22.7%
Newtown	9.7%
Pennsylvania	16.5%
Pinhoe	20.1%
Polsloe	15.3%
Priory	24.5%
St Davids	7.4%
St James	8.5%
St Leonards	15.6%
St Loyes	19.0%
St Thomas	19.8%
Topsham	12.5%
Whipton Barton	21.4%
Exeter	17.2%
National	20.2%

This figure shows that:

- Priory (24.5%), Mincinglake (22.7%) and Exwick (22.4%) had the highest proportions of under 16's in the city.
- The lowest proportions of under 16's in the city were seen in areas with large working-age population, particularly around the University, with rates below 10% in Duryard, Newtown, St. David's, and St. James.

Population aged 75 and over

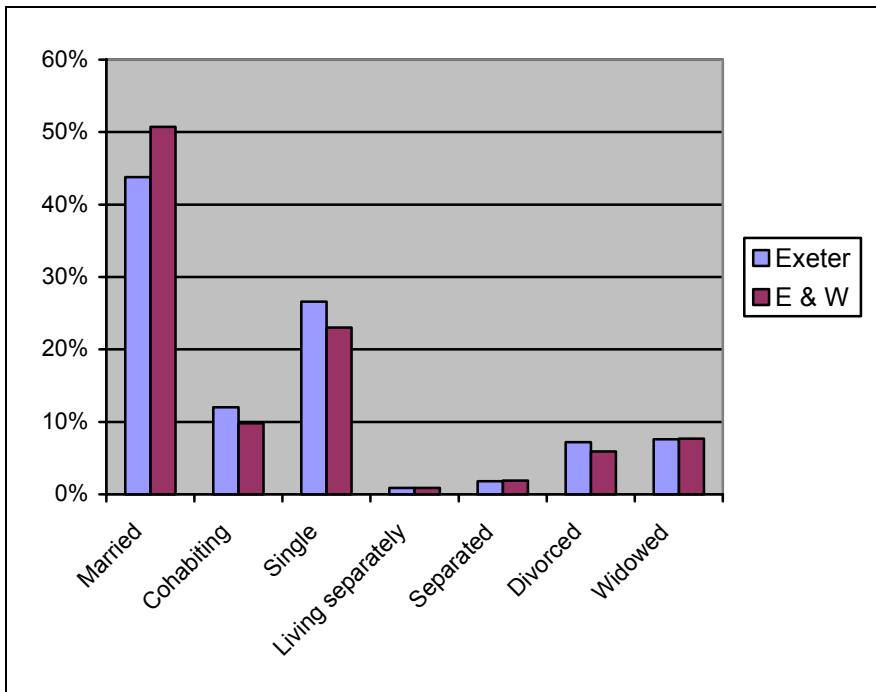


This figure highlights that:

- Topsham (16.0%) had the highest proportion of persons aged 75 and over, followed by St. Leonard's (12.5%).
- The lowest proportion was seen in Exwick (3.7%), with low levels also seen in Duryard, Mincinglake, Polsloe and St. Loye's.

Social

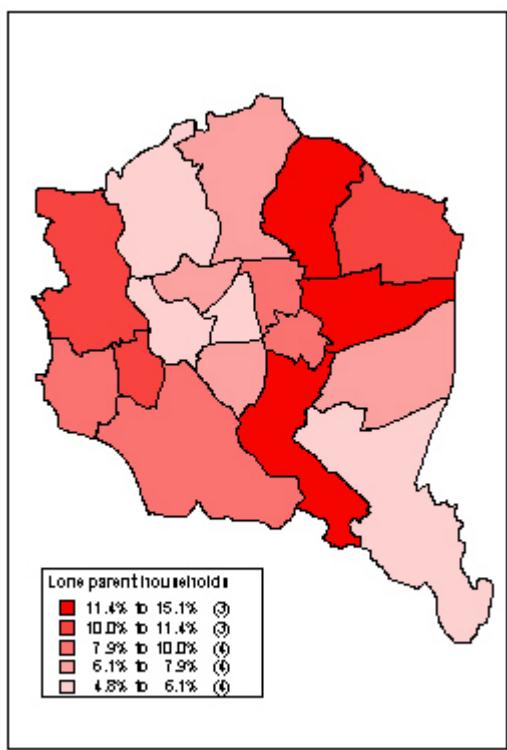
Living arrangements in Exeter



This figure indicates that:

- Exeter had higher proportions of cohabiting, single and divorced persons than the England & Wales average.
- Exeter had lower proportions of married and separated persons than the England & Wales average.

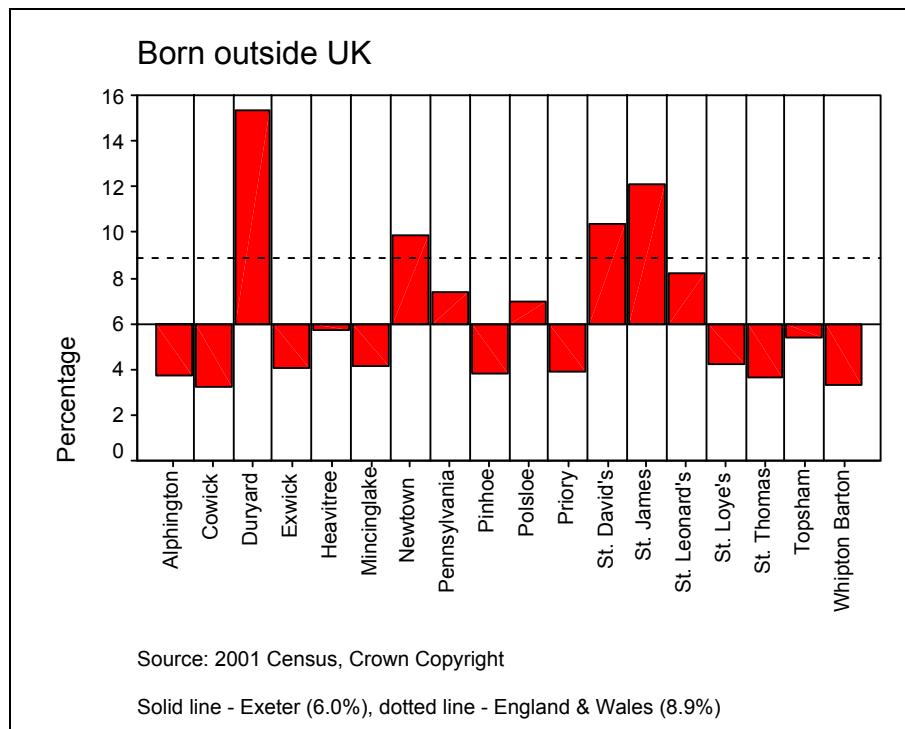
Lone parent households by ward



This figure reveals that:

- The ward with the highest proportion of lone parent households was Priory (15.1%), with rates over 10% also recorded in Mincinglake, Whipton Barton, Exwick and Pinhoe.
- The lowest levels were seen in Duryard (4.8%), with low levels also seen in central areas, areas around the University and Topsham.

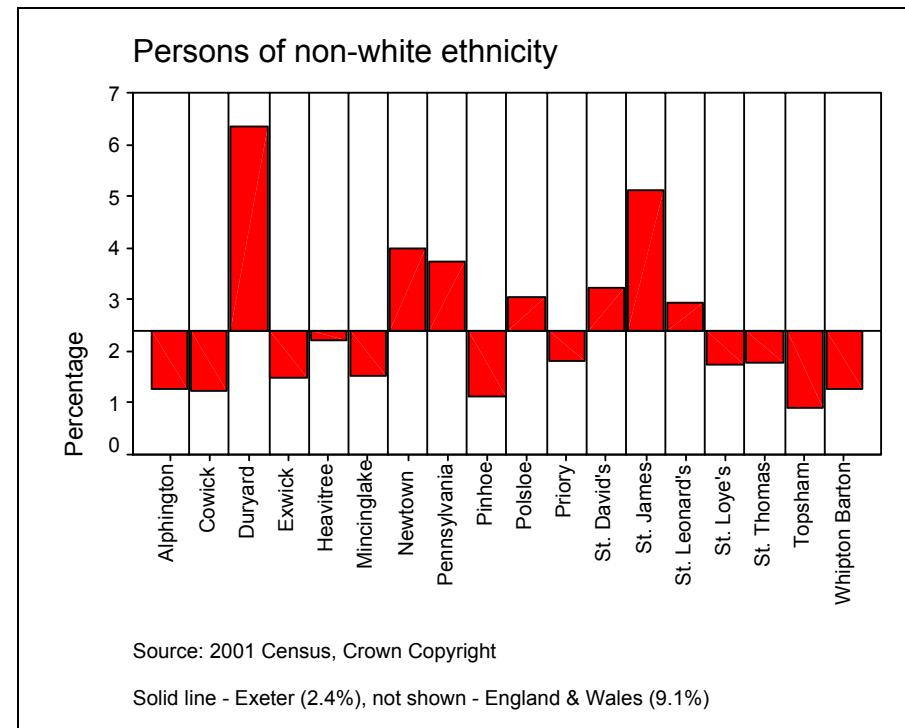
Residents born outside UK by ward



This figure displays that:

- The highest level of persons born outside the UK was seen in Duryard (15.4%) highlighting high proportions of foreign students. High levels were also seen in other wards near to the University.

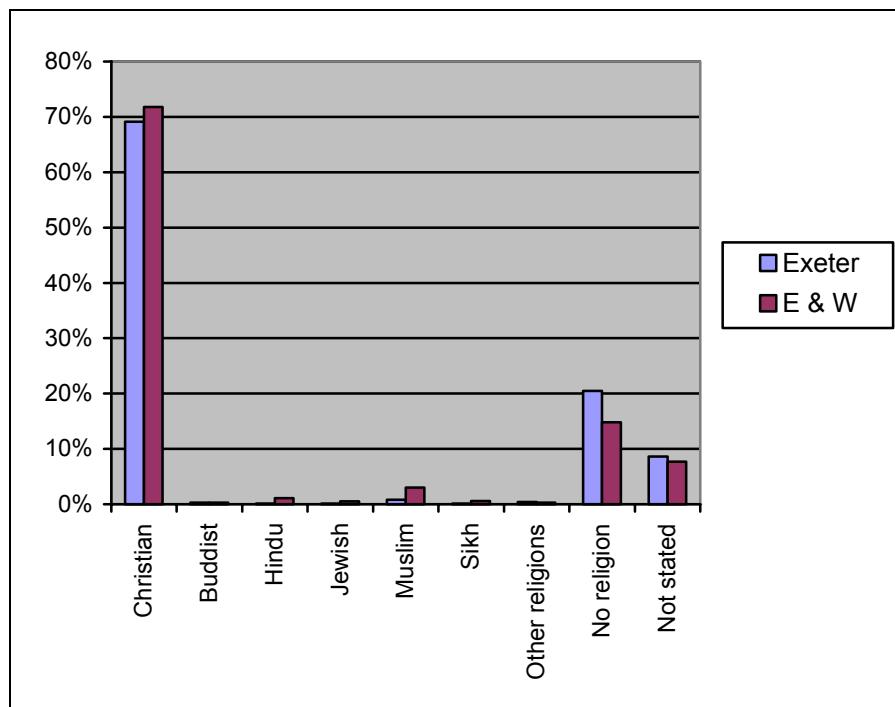
Non-white ethnicity by ward



This figure demonstrates that:

- Higher levels of persons of non-white ethnicity were also seen in wards near the University, highlighting the presence of foreign students, with the highest level in Duryard (6.3%).
- The lowest level of persons of non-white ethnicity in the city was seen in Topsham (0.9%).

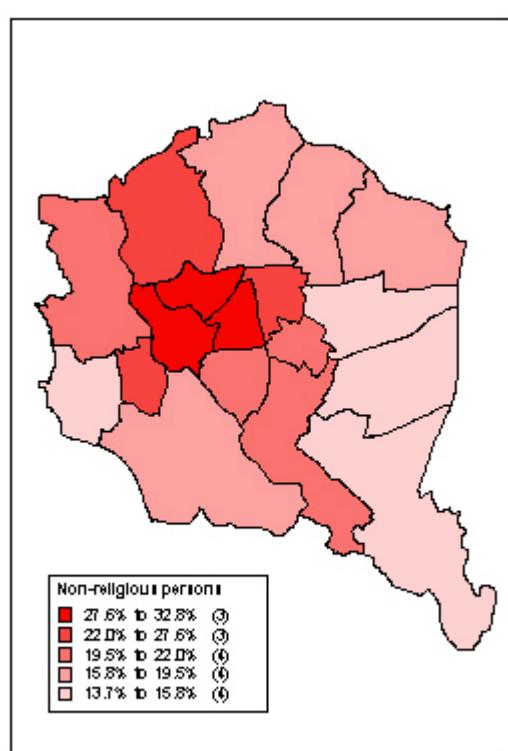
Religion in Exeter



This figure shows that:

- Exeter had higher levels of persons with no religion or not stating their religion compared to the England & Wales average.
- Consequently, Exeter had lower levels of all main religions, except Buddhism (0.34%), which is slightly higher than the England & Wales average (0.28%).

Non-religious persons by ward

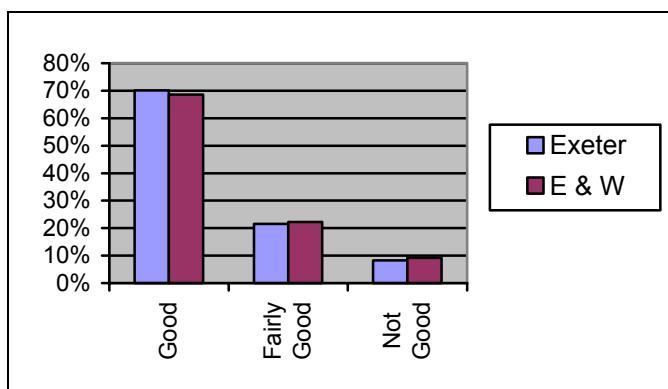


Alphington	16.2%
Cowick	14.1%
Duryard	25.7%
Exwick	20.6%
Heavitree	19.5%
Mincinglake	18.4%
Newtown	27.6%
Pennsylvania	16.7%
Pinhoe	15.8%
Polsloe	26.7%
Priory	20.7%
St Davids	30.2%
St James	32.8%
St Leonards	21.0%
St Loyes	13.7%
St Thomas	22.0%
Topsham	14.1%
Whipton Barton	15.2%
Exeter	20.5%
National	14.8%

This figure displays that:

- The highest level of non-religious persons in the city was in St. James (32.8%), with higher than average levels also notable in other central wards (St. David's and Newtown).
- The lowest level of non-religious persons was seen in the East of the city (Topsham, Whipton Barton and St. Loye's) and in the ward of Cowick.

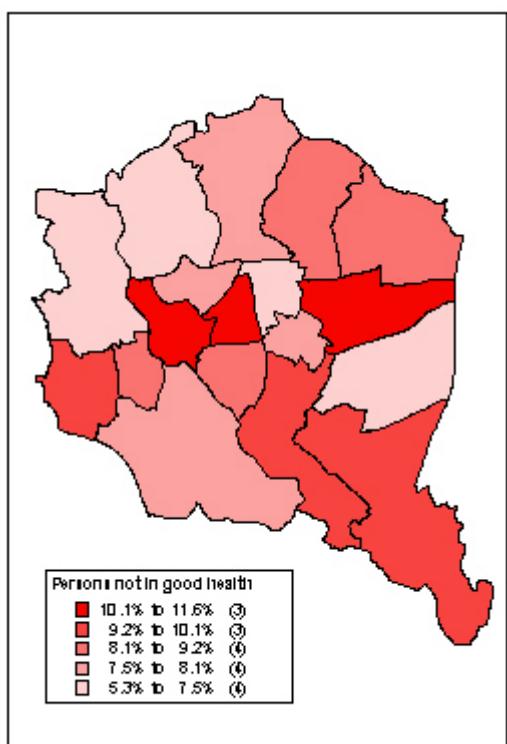
General state of health in Exeter



This figure reveals that:

- Exeter had higher levels of persons in good health (70.1%) than the England & Wales average (68.6%).
- Exeter had lower levels of persons in fairly good health (21.6%) and not in good health (8.3%) than the national average (22.2% and 9.2%).

Persons not in good health by ward



Alphington	7.9%
Cowick	9.8%
Duryard	5.3%
Exwick	6.9%
Heavitree	8.0%
Mincinglake	8.3%
Newtown	10.9%
Pennsylvania	7.5%
Pinhoe	8.7%
Polsloe	6.0%
Priory	9.8%
St Davids	11.6%
St James	7.9%
St Leonards	8.1%
St Loyes	5.8%
St Thomas	8.2%
Topsham	9.2%
Whipton Barton	10.1%
Exeter	8.3%
National	9.2%

This figure highlights that:

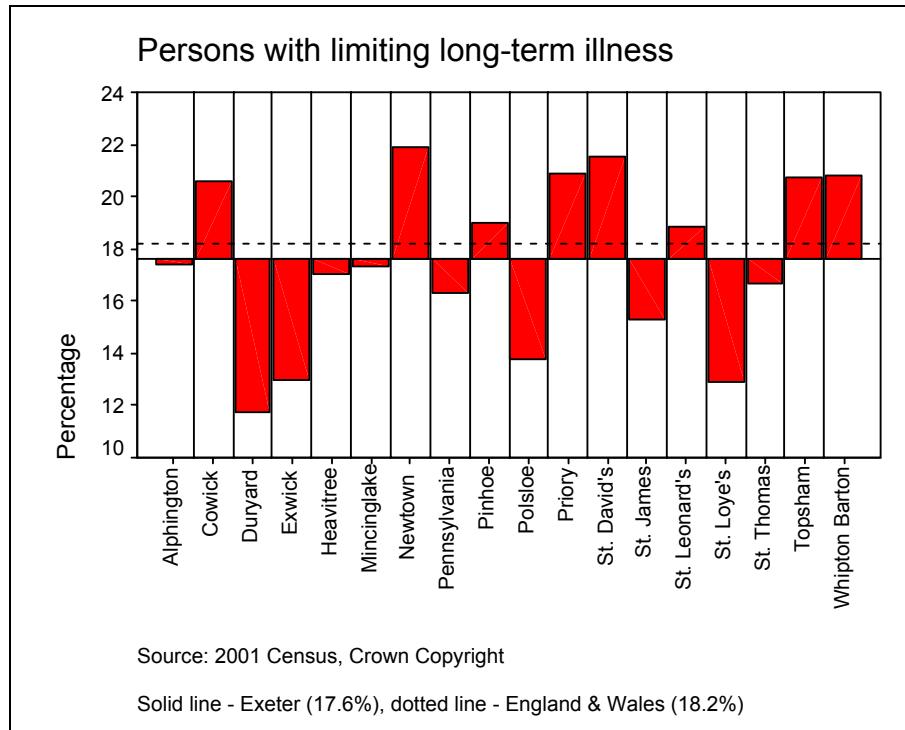
- Higher proportions of persons not in good health were seen in wards with higher levels of older persons (Topsham) and wards with higher levels of economic deprivation (Priory, Whipton Barton).
- The lowest levels of persons not in good health were seen in wards with younger age profiles (Exwick, Duryard & Polsloe).

Provision of Unpaid Care in Exeter

Exeter had lower levels of persons providing unpaid care (8.9%) than the national average (10.0%). Rates were higher in wards with larger proportions of older persons and lower in wards with a younger age profile, as demonstrated by the top five ranking wards:

- (1) Pinhoe 11.6%, (2) Cowick 11.3%, (3) Topsham 11.2%, (4) Pennsylvania 10.6%, (5) St. Leonard's 10.3%.

Residents with limiting long-term illness

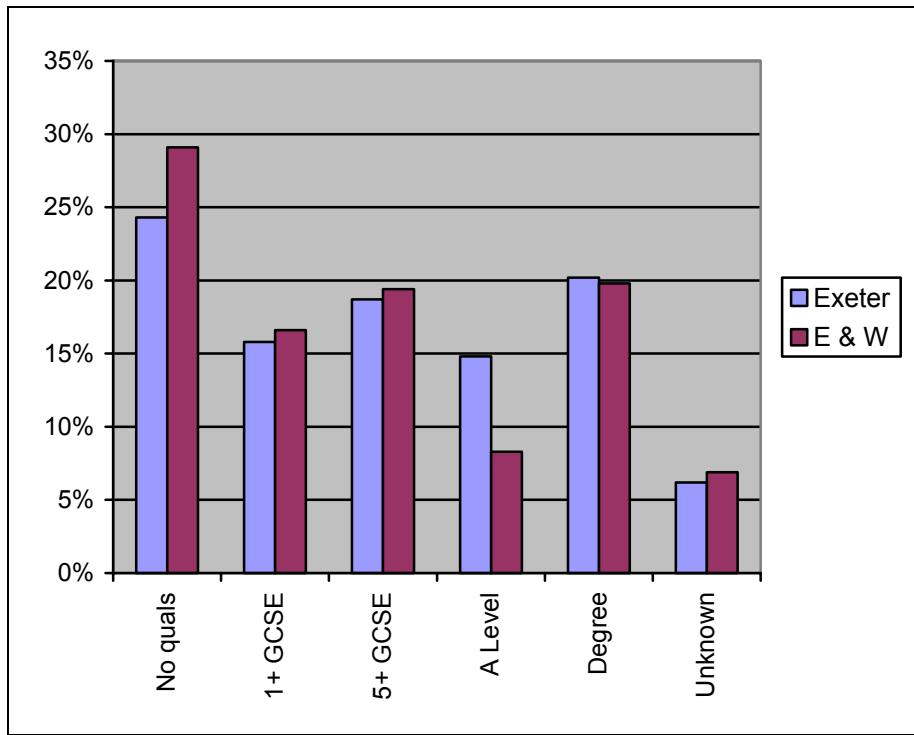


This figure demonstrates that:

- Higher proportions of persons with a limiting long-term illness were seen in wards with an older age profile (Topsham) or with higher levels of economic disadvantage (Priory).
- Lower levels were seen in wards with a younger age profile (Duryard, Exwick).

Education

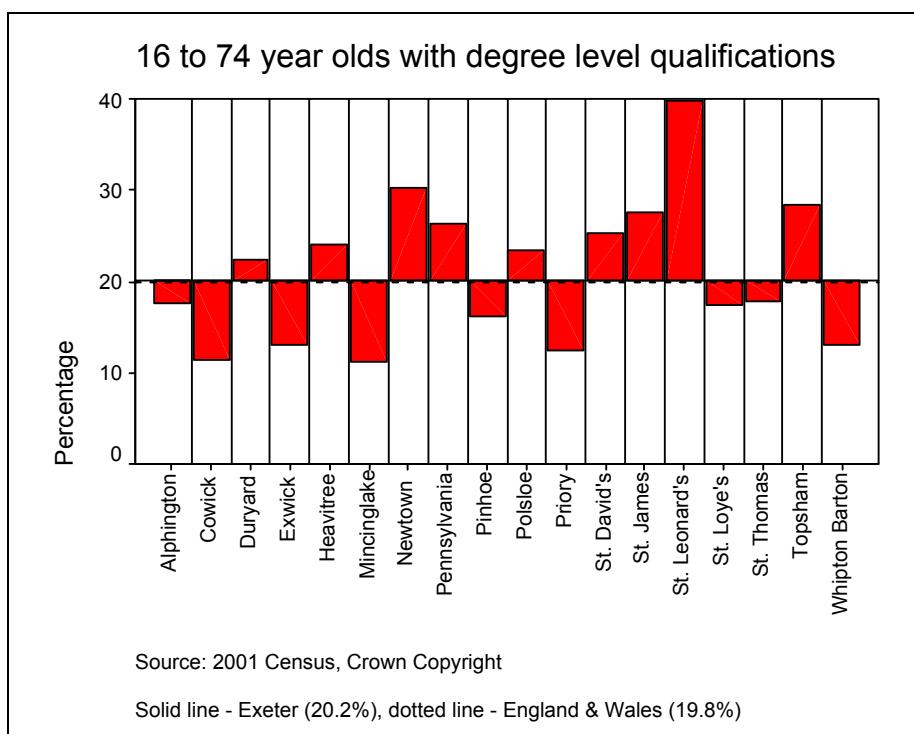
Qualifications held by 16 to 74 year olds in Exeter



This figure illustrates that:

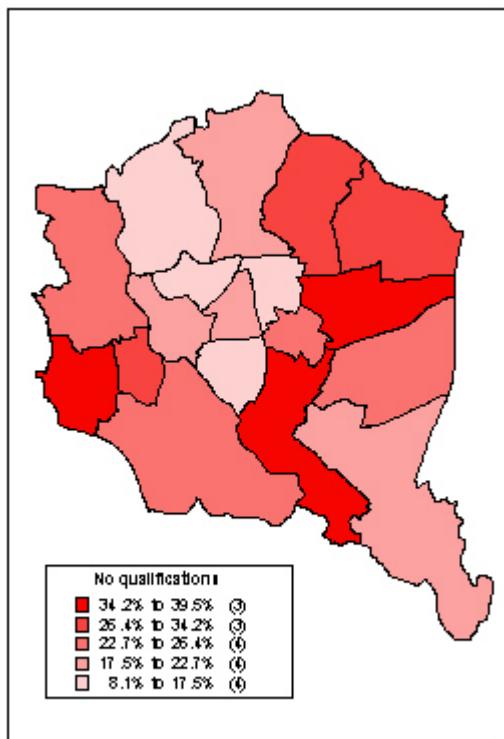
- Exeter had a higher proportion of 16 to 74 year olds educated to A-Level and Degree standard than the national average, with the peak in A-Levels highlighting the prominent student population.
- Exeter had lower levels of persons with no qualification, and GCSE level only qualifications.

Degree level qualifications by ward (aged 16 to 74)



This figure indicates that:

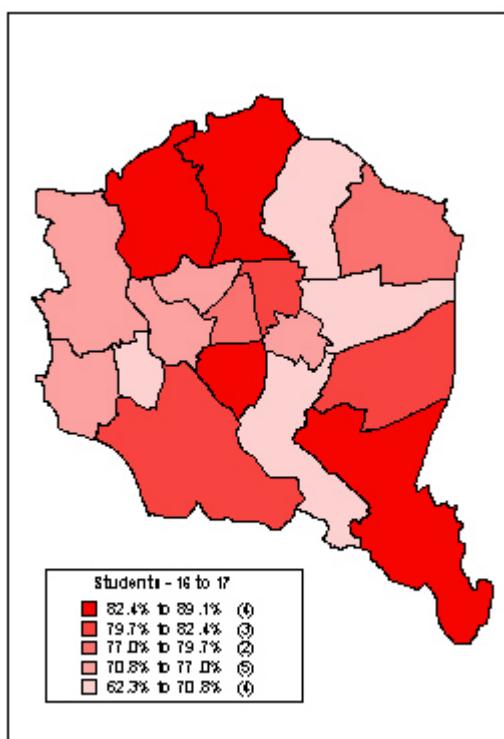
- The highest level of persons with degree level qualifications was seen in St. Leonard's (39.9%), with high levels also in Newtown, St. James & Topsham.
- The lowest levels were seen in Mincinglake (11.1%), along with Cowick, Exwick, Priory & Whipton Barton.

No qualifications by ward (aged 16 to 74)

Alphington	25.6%
Cowick	35.5%
Duryard	8.1%
Exwick	26.0%
Heavitree	22.7%
Mincinglake	33.4%
Newtown	17.5%
Pennsylvania	21.8%
Pinhoe	30.7%
Polsloe	16.3%
Priory	39.5%
St Davids	18.2%
St James	10.8%
St Leonards	14.6%
St Loyes	24.0%
St Thomas	26.4%
Topsham	22.2%
Whipton Barton	34.2%
Exeter	24.3%
National	29.1%

This figure demonstrates that:

- The ward with the highest level of persons with no qualifications was Priory (39.5%). High levels were also seen in Cowick, Whipton Barton, Mincinglake & Pinhoe.
- The lowest proportion of persons with no qualifications was seen in Duryard (8.1%). Low levels were also evident in St. James, Polsloe & St. Leonard's.

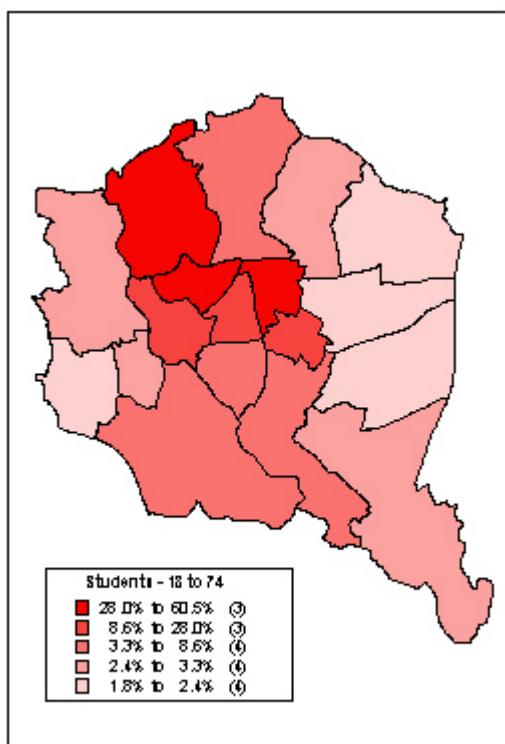
Full-time students aged 16 to 17 by ward

Alphington	79.7%
Cowick	70.8%
Duryard	89.1%
Exwick	73.9%
Heavitree	74.6%
Mincinglake	62.3%
Newtown	77.0%
Pennsylvania	82.4%
Pinhoe	77.6%
Polsloe	81.2%
Priory	66.7%
St Davids	74.6%
St James	73.4%
St Leonards	86.4%
St Loyes	79.7%
St Thomas	70.5%
Topsham	85.5%
Whipton Barton	69.7%
Exeter	74.9%
National	77.6%

This figure highlights that:

- The ward with the highest proportion of 16 to 17 year olds in full-time education was Duryard (89.1%), followed by St. Leonard's, Topsham & Pennsylvania.
- The ward with the lowest proportion was Mincinglake (62.3%), with Priory, Whipton Barton and St. Thomas also returning comparatively scores.

Full-time students aged 18 to 74 by ward

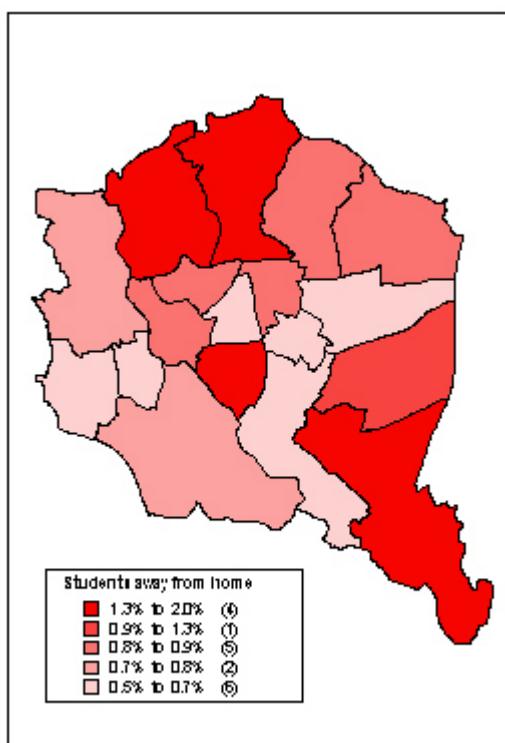


Alphington	3.3%
Cowick	2.0%
Duryard	60.5%
Exwick	3.1%
Heavitree	8.6%
Mincinglake	2.4%
Newtown	23.3%
Pennsylvania	6.0%
Pinhoe	2.1%
Polsloe	28.0%
Priory	4.0%
St Davids	21.8%
St James	42.4%
St Leonards	5.9%
St Loyes	1.8%
St Thomas	3.1%
Topsham	2.9%
Whipton Barton	1.9%
Exeter	12.5%
National	4.5%

This figure illustrates that:

- Duryard had the highest proportion of 18 to 74 year old students (60.5%), with proximity to the university being the overriding factor. This is highlighted by above average levels of students in St James (42.4%), and figures over 10% in the wards of Polsloe, Newtown & St. David's, and relatively low scores elsewhere, decreasing with distance.

Students away from home rate



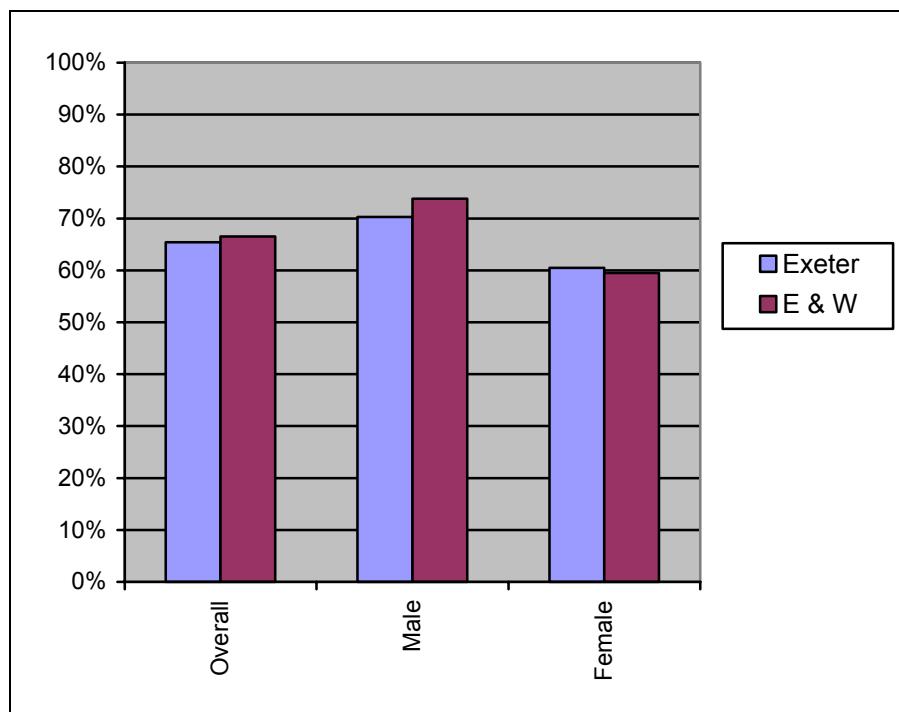
Alphington	0.7%
Cowick	0.5%
Duryard	1.3%
Exwick	0.7%
Heavitree	0.6%
Mincinglake	0.8%
Newtown	0.6%
Pennsylvania	1.6%
Pinhoe	0.8%
Polsloe	0.8%
Priory	0.6%
St Davids	0.8%
St James	0.8%
St Leonards	2.0%
St Loyes	0.9%
St Thomas	0.5%
Topsham	1.3%
Whipton Barton	0.5%
Exeter	0.8%
National	-

This measure presents the number of students currently studying outside Exeter who originate from particular wards in the city. The figure reveals that:

- St. Leonard's had the highest proportion of students away from home, representing 2.0% of the ward total. Levels are also high in Pennsylvania, Duryard & Topsham.
- The lowest levels were seen in Cowick, Heavitree, Newtown and Whipton Barton.

Employment

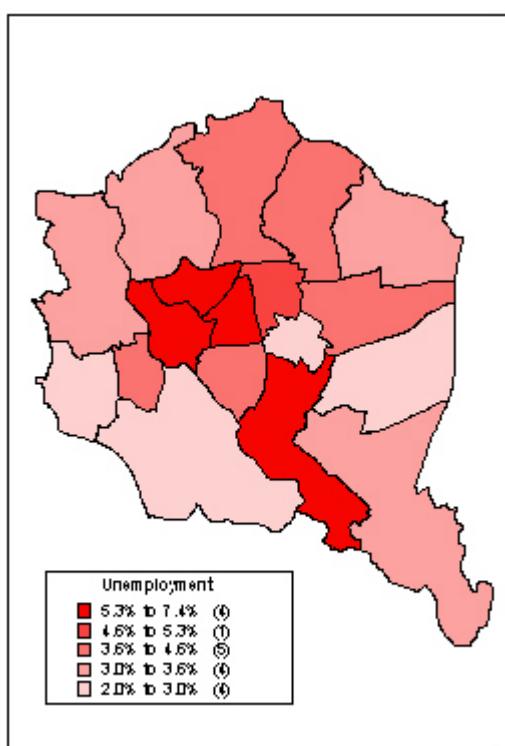
Economic activity rates (16 to 74 year olds) in Exeter



Persons described as 'economically active' either worked, or were seeking work, in the week before the 2001 Census. This figure indicates that:

- Female economic activity rates in Exeter were above the national average.
- The overall economic activity rate and the male economic activity rate are below the national averages.

Unemployment by ward



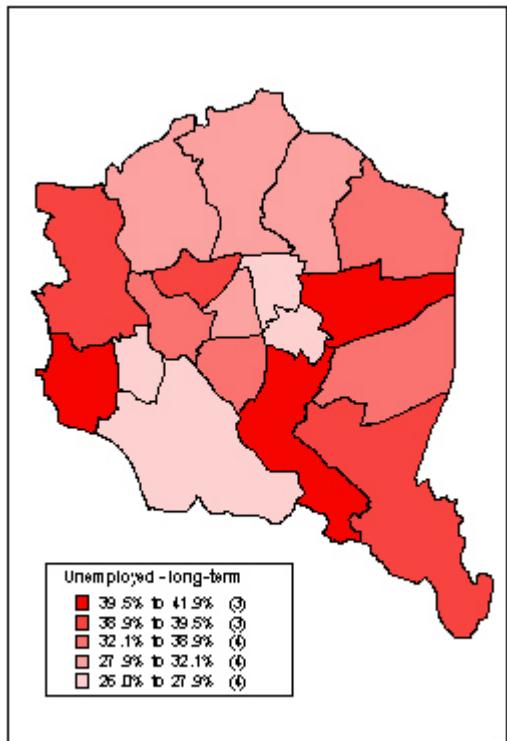
Alphington	2.5%
Cowick	2.9%
Duryard	3.0%
Exwick	3.5%
Heavitree	2.6%
Mincinglake	4.3%
Newtown	5.4%
Pennsylvania	3.7%
Pinhoe	3.0%
Polsloe	4.6%
Priory	5.3%
St Davids	7.4%
St James	6.0%
St Leonards	3.8%
St Loye's	2.0%
St Thomas	3.6%
Topsham	3.0%
Whipton Barton	4.3%
Exeter	3.9%
National	5.0%

This figure displays that:

- The ward with the highest rate of unemployment in Exeter was St. David's (7.4%). High levels were also seen in Priory and other central wards (St. James & Newtown).
- The lowest unemployment rate in the city was in St. Loye's (2.0%). Other wards with low rates were Cowick and Alphington.

*Unemployed divided by economically active (minus economically active students)

Long-term unemployed as proportion of all unemployed by ward



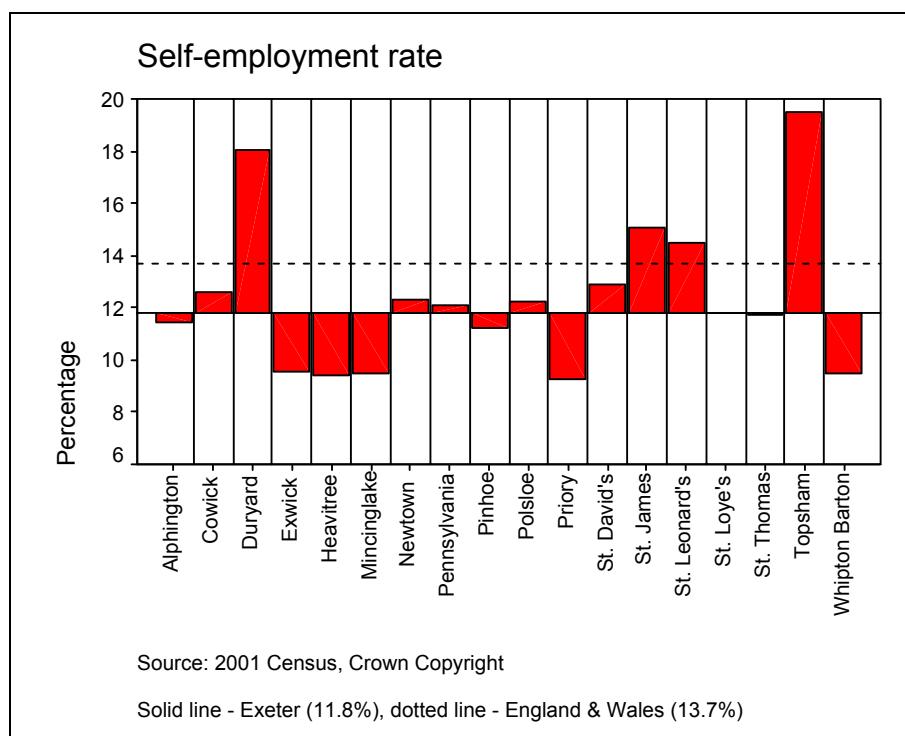
Alphington	27.6%
Cowick	39.5%
Duryard	29.4%
Exwick	39.4%
Heavitree	26.4%
Mincinglake	29.5%
Newtown	31.4%
Pennsylvania	27.9%
Pinhoe	33.7%
Polsloe	27.7%
Priory	41.3%
St Davids	38.2%
St James	38.9%
St Leonards	37.3%
St Loyes	32.1%
St Thomas	26.0%
Topsham	39.1%
Whipton Barton	41.9%
Exeter	34.7%
National	39.6%

This figure shows that:

- Unemployed persons in Whipton Barton (41.9%), Priory (41.3%) & Cowick (39.5%) were the most likely to be long-term unemployed.
- Unemployed persons in St. Thomas (26.0%) were the least likely to be long-term unemployed, with Alphington, Polsloe and Heavitree also having low levels.

*Long-term unemployed = no work since 1999 or earlier

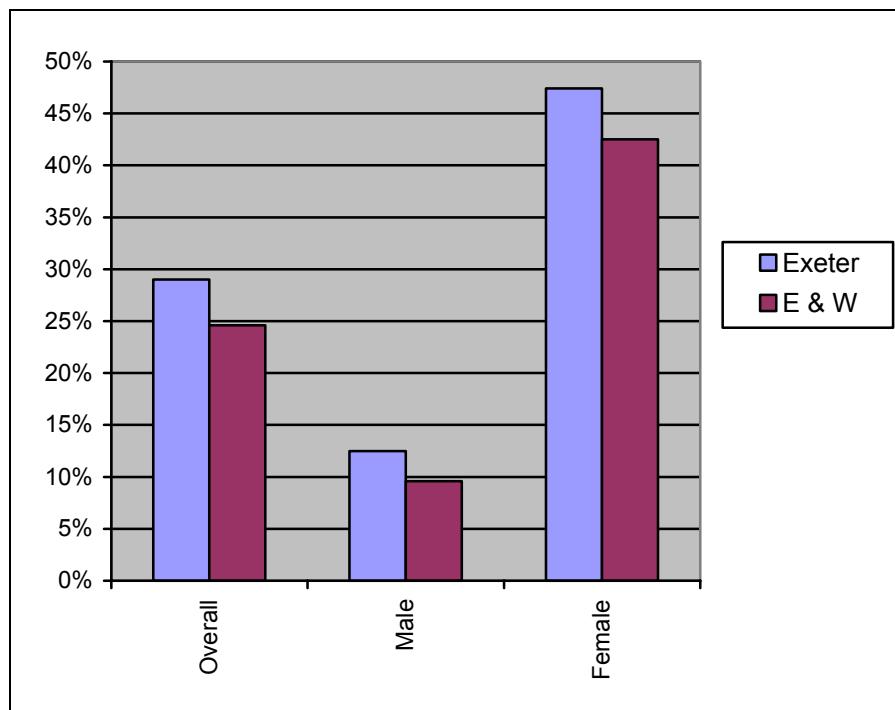
Self-employed as a percentage of all workers by ward



This figure demonstrates that:

- The highest proportions of self-employed workers were seen in Topsham (19.5%), and Duryard (18.0%).
- Self-employment rates of below 10% were seen in Exwick (9.5%), Mincinglake (9.5%), Whipton Barton (9.5%), Heavitree (9.4%) & Priory (9.2%).

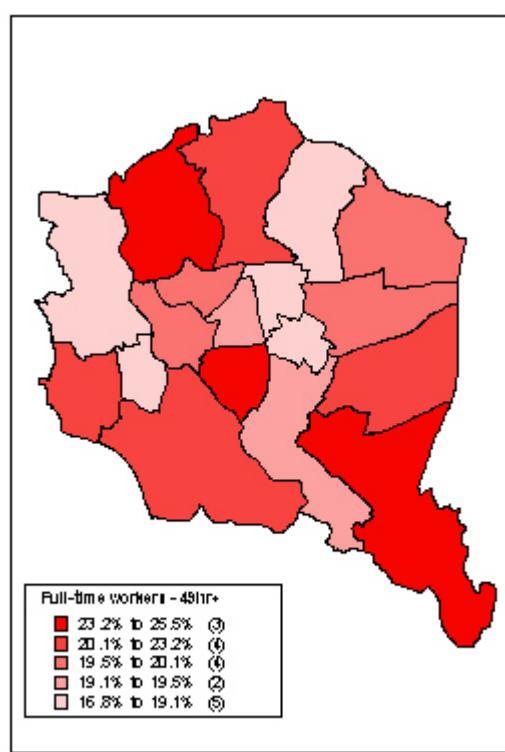
Part-time workers (under 30 hours) as a percentage of all workers in Exeter



This figure indicates that:

- Exeter had a higher proportion of part-time workers (29.0%) than the national average (24.6%). Consequently, Exeter had higher proportions of male part-time workers (12.5%, compared with 9.6% nationally) and female part-time workers (47.4%, compared with 42.5% nationally).

Full-time workers working 49 hours a week or more by ward

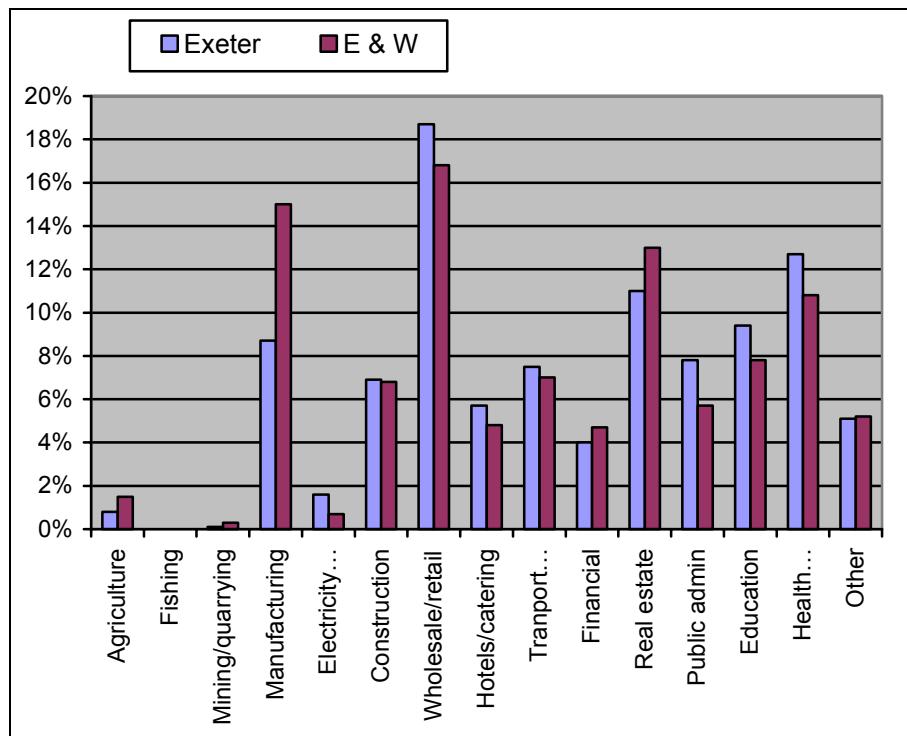


Alphington	20.6%
Cowick	20.6%
Duryard	24.7%
Exwick	17.9%
Heavitree	16.9%
Mincinglake	19.0%
Newtown	19.1%
Pennsylvania	20.1%
Pinhoe	20.0%
Polsloe	16.8%
Priory	19.2%
St Davids	19.6%
St James	20.0%
St Leonards	23.2%
St Loyes	20.5%
St Thomas	19.0%
Topsham	25.5%
Whipton Barton	19.5%
Exeter	19.8%
National	21.5%

This figure reveals that:

- Topsham (25.5%) and Duryard (24.7%) had the highest levels of full-time workers working 49 or more hours per week.
- The lowest level of full-time workers working 49 hours or more per week in Exeter was seen in Polsloe (16.8%). Low levels were also seen in Heavitree (16.9%) and Exwick (17.9%).

Sector of employment in Exeter

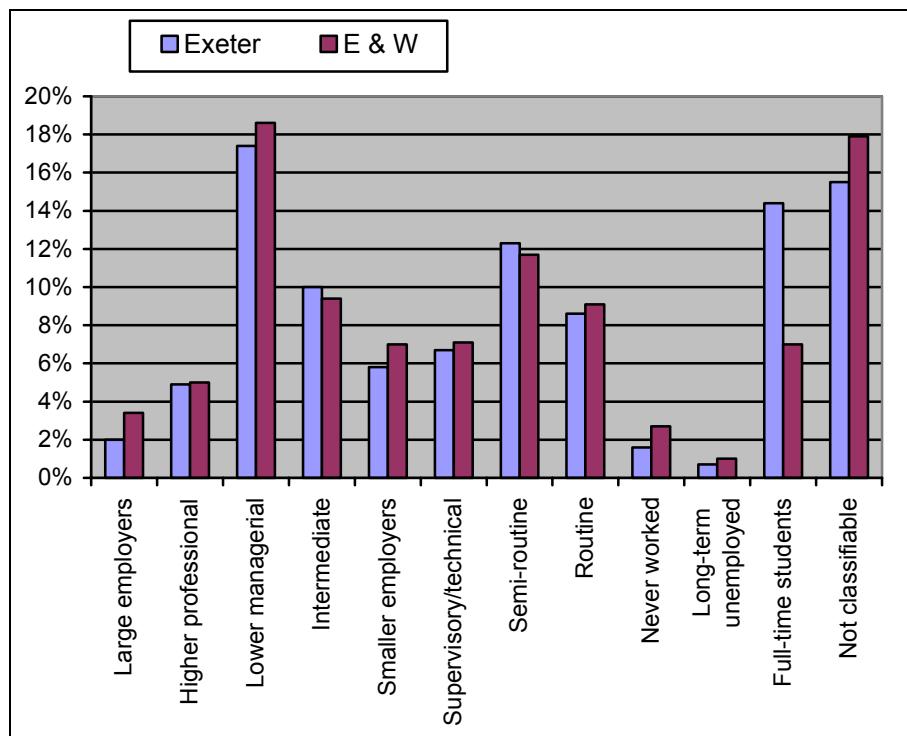


This figure shows that:

- Exeter had higher proportions of employees in wholesale /retail, transport & communications, public administration, education & health.
- Exeter had lower proportions of employees in manufacturing, agriculture, financial services and real estate.

Socio-economic status in Exeter

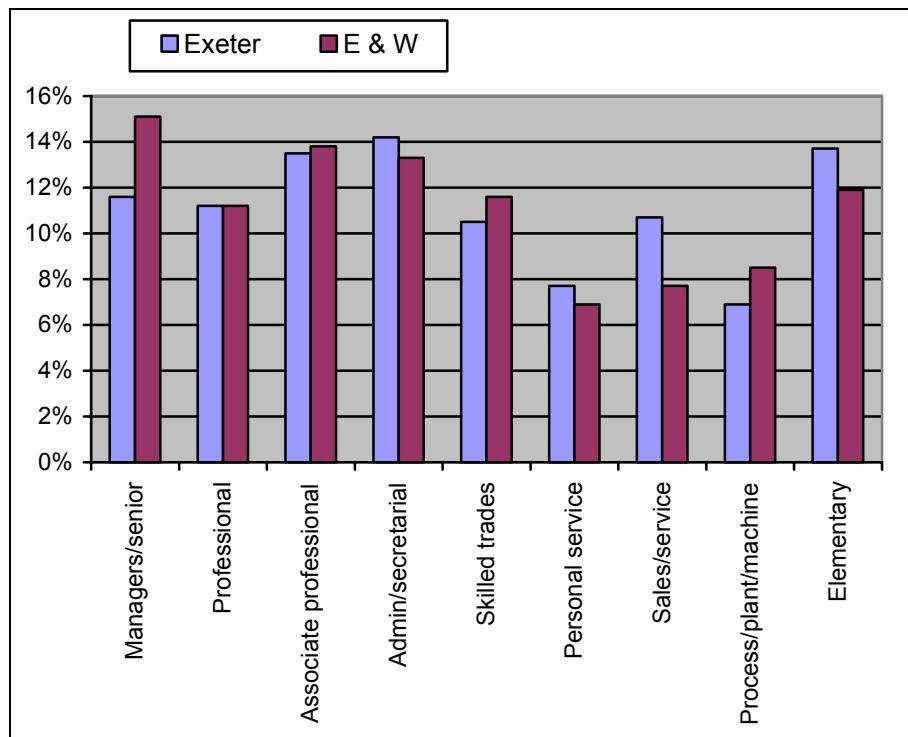
Socio-economic status – Socio-economic status is derived from the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification, which is a measure of social class. It groups adults according to similar occupations and has categories to cover persons who do not work.



This figure illustrates that:

- Exeter had higher levels of intermediate employees, semi-routine employees and full-time students than the national average.
- In light of the high proportion of students, many socio-economic groups in Exeter were lower than the national average.

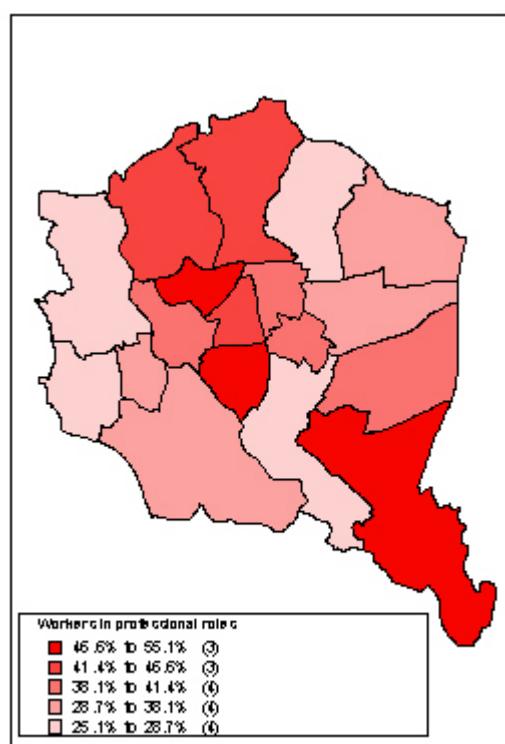
Occupation groups in Exeter



This figure highlights that:

- Exeter had a higher proportion of administrative / secretarial, personal service, sales / service & elementary occupations than the national average.
- Exeter had lower proportions of managerial/senior, skilled trade and process, plant & machinery occupations.

Workers in managerial, professional and technical occupations by ward

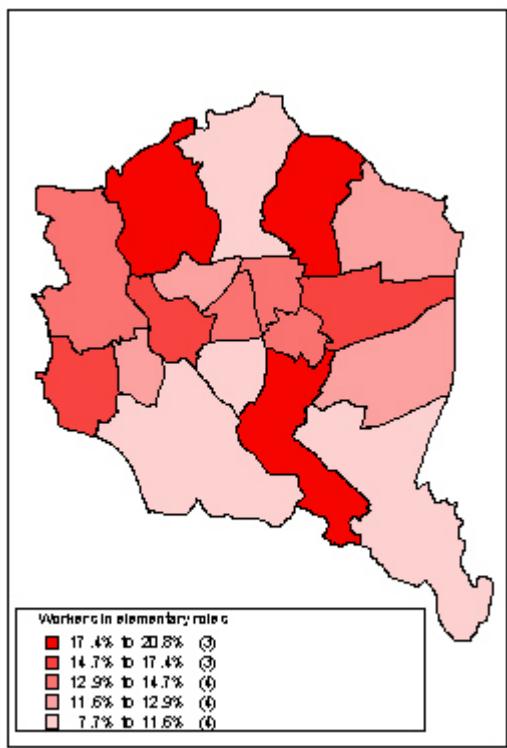


This figure displays that:

- The highest rate of workers in managerial, professional and technical occupations was seen in St. Leonard's (55.1%). High levels were also seen in St. James & Topsham.
- Priory had the lowest level of workers in managerial, professional and technical occupations (25.1%).

Workers in elementary occupations by ward

Elementary occupations – Elementary occupations, which typically requiring a lower skill or qualification base, include farm workers, labourers, factory workers, porters, bar staff, cleaners, shelf packers etc.



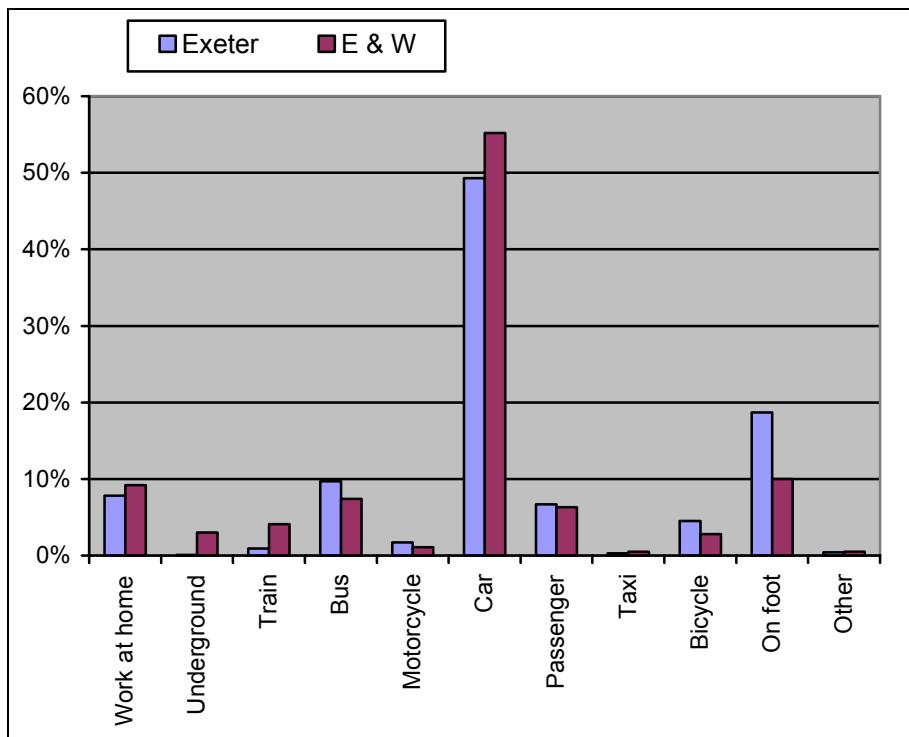
Alphington	11.0%
Cowick	14.7%
Duryard	18.0%
Exwick	14.4%
Heavitree	13.2%
Mincinglake	17.4%
Newtown	13.1%
Pennsylvania	9.9%
Pinhoe	12.8%
Polsloe	12.9%
Priory	20.8%
St Davids	15.4%
St James	12.6%
St Leonards	7.7%
St Loyes	11.6%
St Thomas	12.3%
Topsham	9.6%
Whipton Barton	16.4%
Exeter	13.7%
National	11.9%

This figure demonstrates that:

- The highest level of workers in elementary occupations was seen in Priory (20.8%), with high levels also seen in Duryard, Mincinglake & Whipton Barton.
- The lowest level of workers in elementary occupations was seen in St. Leonards (7.7%). Topsham & Pennsylvania also had rates below 10%.

Transport

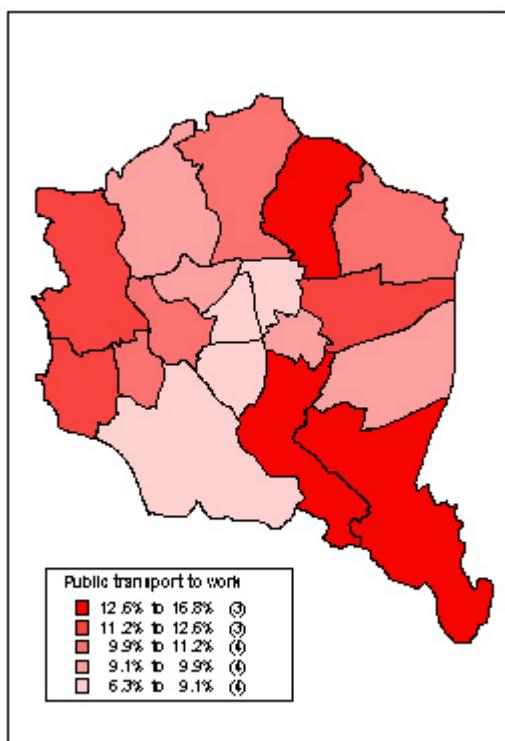
Method of travel to work in Exeter



This figure illustrates that:

- A higher proportion of workers in Exeter travelled to work by bus, motorcycle, by bicycle and on foot than the national average.
- A lower proportion of workers in Exeter work at home, or travelled to work by train or car than the national average.

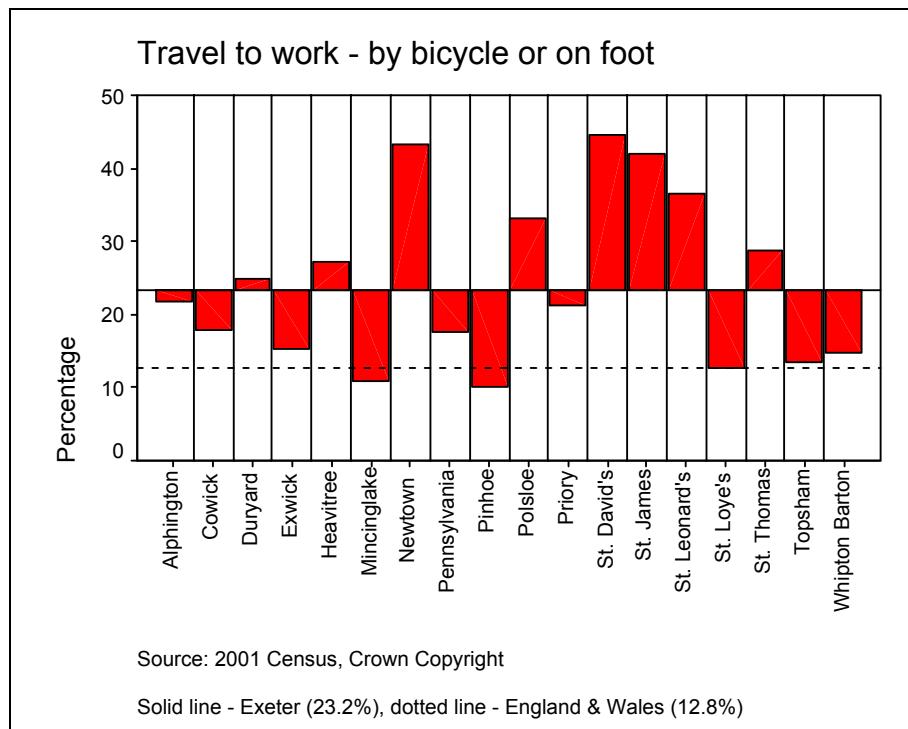
Travel to work by public transport by ward



This figure indicates that:

- The highest levels of public transport use amongst workers in Exeter were seen in Mincinglake (16.8%), Priory (14.0%) and Topsham (12.6%).
- The lowest levels of public transport use were seen in wards on the South and East edges of the city centre, with the lowest rates in St. Leonards, Newtown, Polsloe & Alphington.

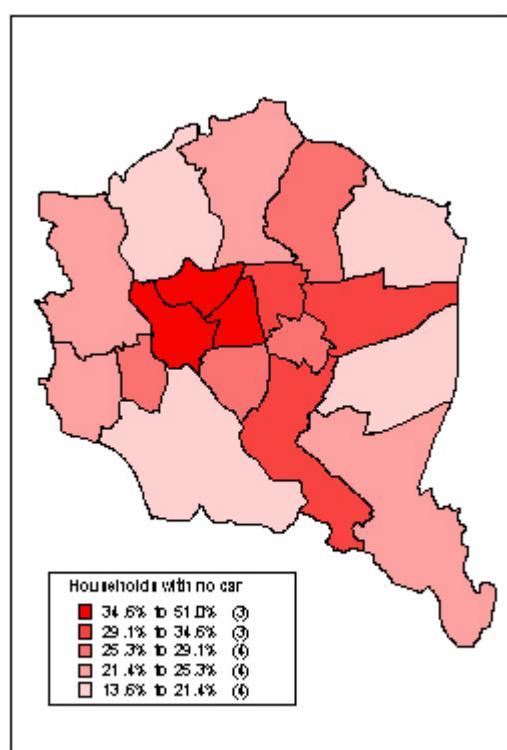
Cycling and walking to work by ward



This figure highlights that:

- The highest levels of people cycling or walking to work were seen in St. David's (44.6%), with high rates in other central wards.
- Lower rates were seen in wards on the outskirts of the city, with the lowest levels in Pinhoe (10.0%) and Mincinglake (10.8%).

Households with no car or van by ward

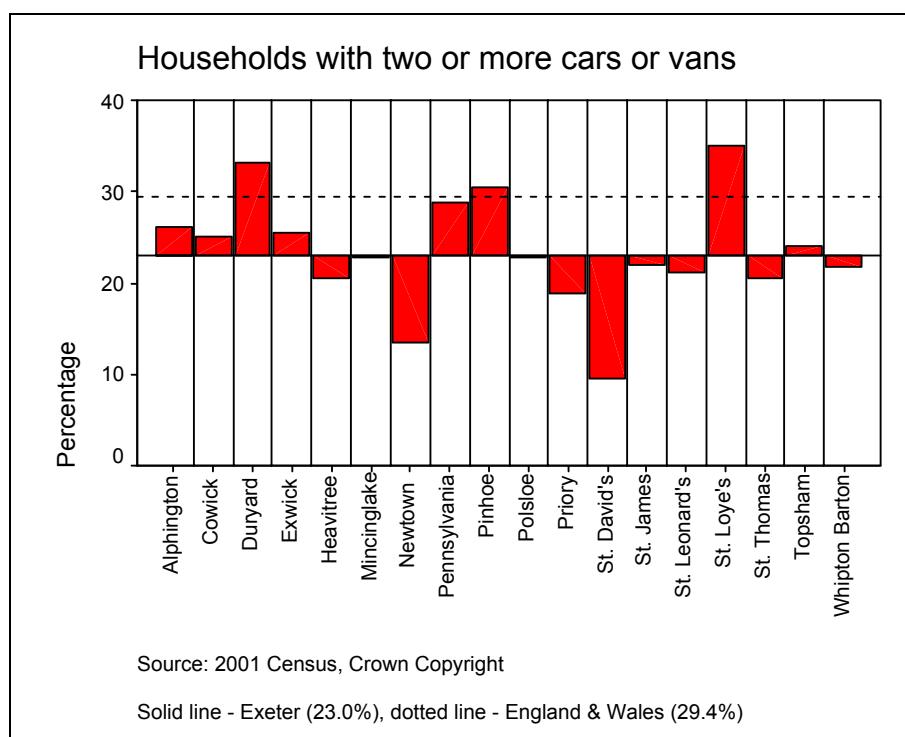


Alphington	21.3%
Cowick	23.2%
Duryard	18.4%
Exwick	21.4%
Heavitree	26.4%
Mincinglake	25.3%
Newtown	44.0%
Pennsylvania	21.4%
Pinhoe	18.5%
Polsloe	29.1%
Priory	33.0%
St Davids	51.0%
St James	34.6%
St Leonards	27.5%
St Loe's	13.6%
St Thomas	28.5%
Topsham	24.1%
Whipton Barton	30.7%
Exeter	27.6%
National	26.8%

This figure reveals that:

- Households in central areas were the most likely to have no car, with the highest rate in St. David's (51.0%). Above average rates were also seen in wards like Priory & Whipton Barton.
- The lowest level of households with no car was seen in St. Loe's (13.6%), with low levels also evident in Duryard, Alphington & Pinhoe.

Households with two or more cars or vans by ward

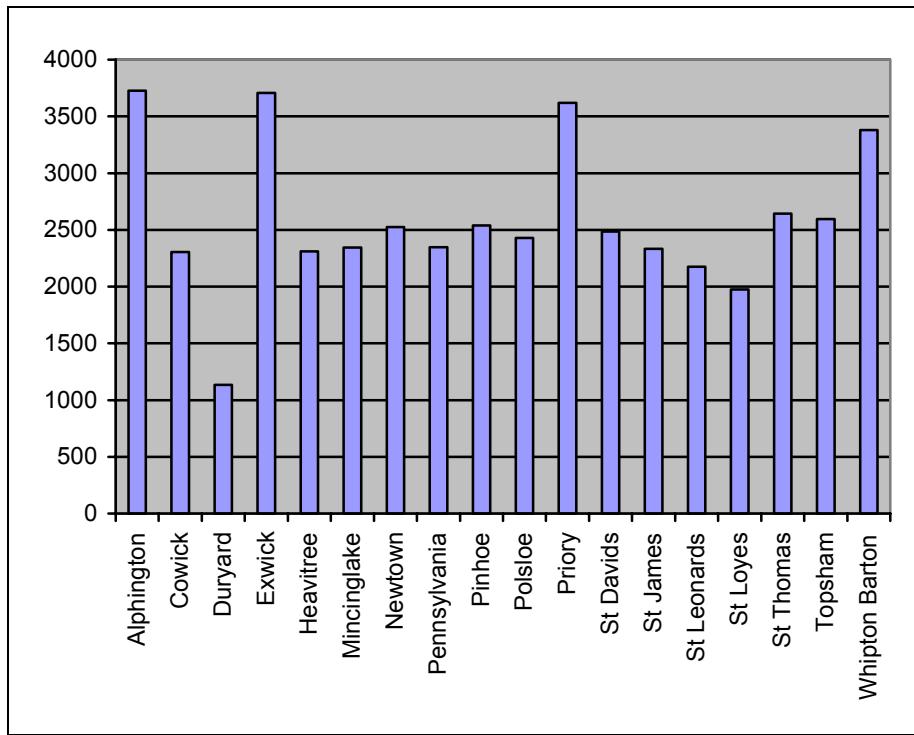


This figure displays that:

- The ward with the highest proportion of households with two or more cars was St. Loye's (35.1%), followed by Duryard & Pinhoe.
- Particularly low levels of households with two or more cars were seen in central wards like St. David's and Newtown.

Housing

Household numbers by ward



This figure shows that:

- The highest numbers of households were seen in the most highly populated wards, with Alphington (3,727), Exwick (3,708), Priory (3,619) & Whipton Barton (3,379)
- The lowest number of households was seen in Duryard (1,133).

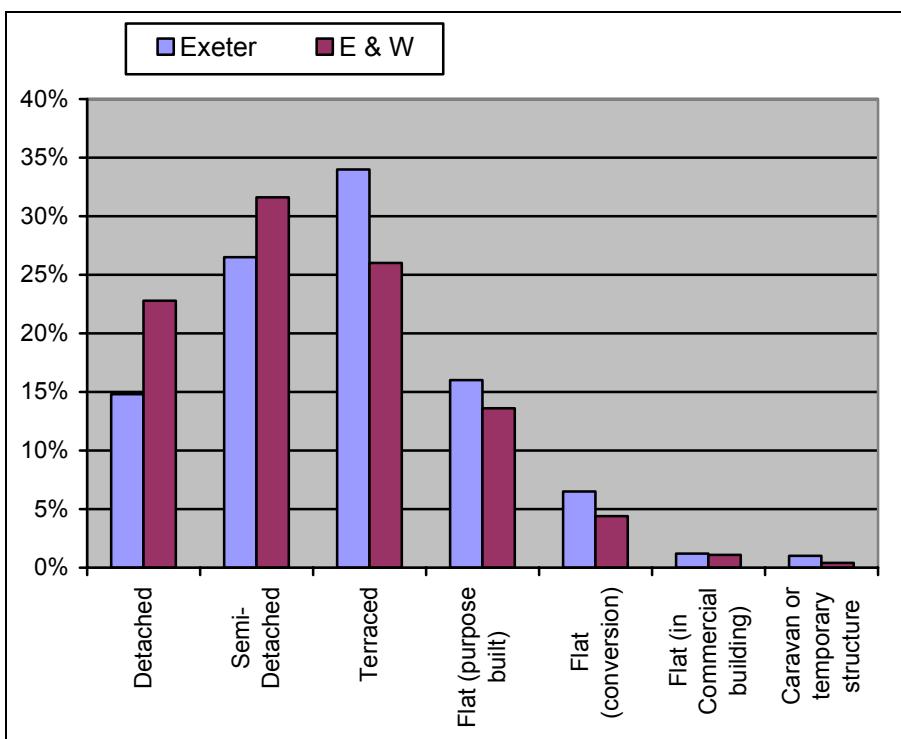
Vacant households and second homes by ward

Ward	Household spaces	Vacant	Second homes
Alphington	3,852	2.6%	0.6%
Cowick	2,344	1.6%	0.0%
Duryard	1,161	2.1%	0.3%
Exwick	3,760	1.1%	0.3%
Heavitree	2,452	5.8%	0.0%
Mincinglake	2,372	1.0%	0.2%
Newtown	2,620	3.4%	0.2%
Pennsylvania	2,379	1.3%	0.1%
Pinhoe	2,579	1.1%	0.4%
Polsloe	2,505	2.7%	0.3%
Priory	3,709	2.2%	0.2%
St Davids	2,589	3.6%	0.4%
St James	2,438	3.7%	0.6%
St Leonards	2,245	2.4%	0.7%
St Loyes	2,003	1.1%	0.2%
St Thomas	2,732	3.1%	0.2%
Topsham	2,720	2.7%	1.9%
Whipton Barton	3,426	1.3%	0.1%
Exeter	47,888	2.4%	0.4%
National	22,538,641	3.2%	0.7%

This figure displays that:

- The highest proportions of vacant household spaces were seen in Heavitree (5.8%), St. James (3.7%) & St. David's (3.6%). The lowest proportions were seen in Exwick, Mincinglake, Pinhoe & St. Loye's.
- The largest proportion of second homes was seen in Topsham (1.9%). All other wards are on a par with, or below the national average.

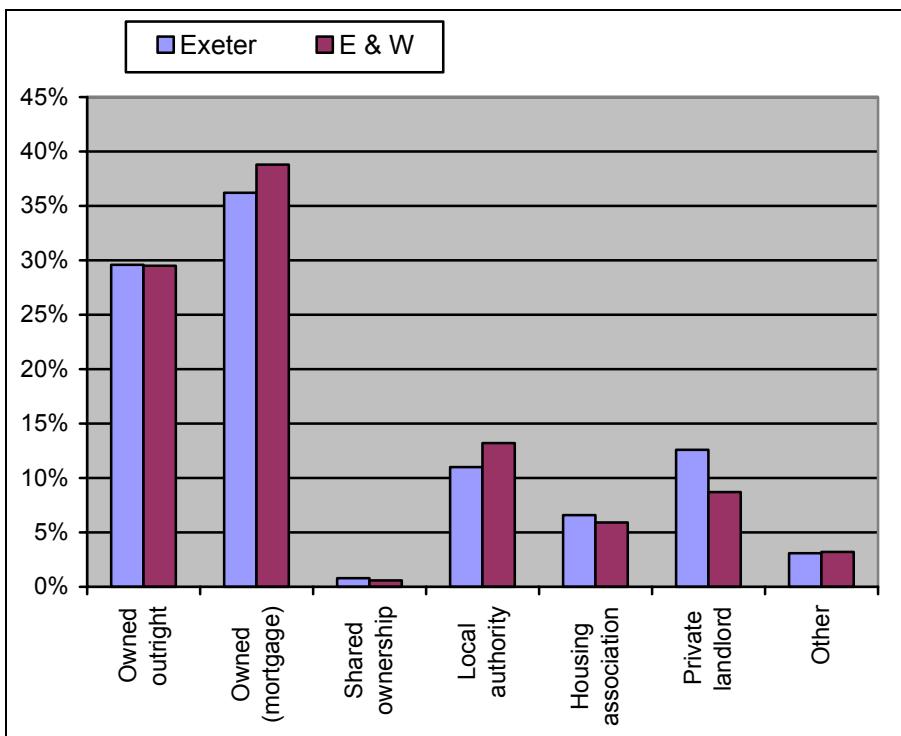
Accommodation type in Exeter



This figure shows that:

- Exeter had a higher proportion of terraced houses, all types of flats and caravans and other temporary structures than the national average.
- Exeter had a lower proportion of detached and semi-detached houses than the national average.

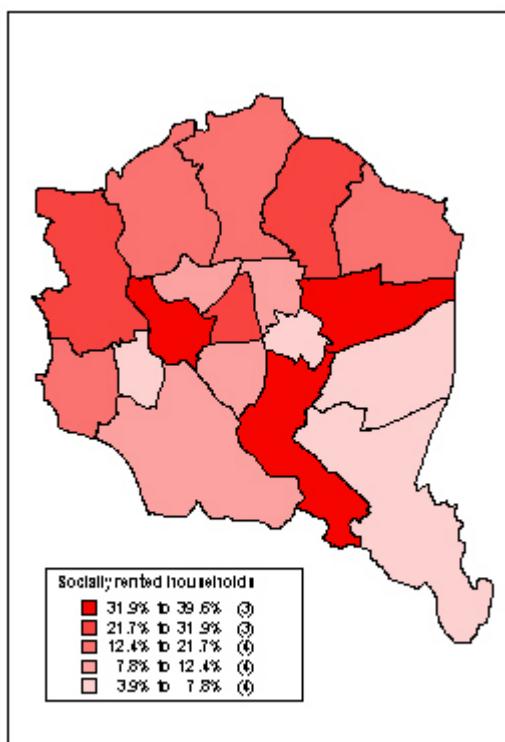
Tenure in Exeter



This figure demonstrates that:

- Exeter had a higher proportion of households owned outright, in shared ownership, rented through a housing association and privately rented than the national average.
- Exeter had a lower proportion of households owned with a mortgage, or rented from the local authority.

Socially rented (local authority or housing association) households by ward

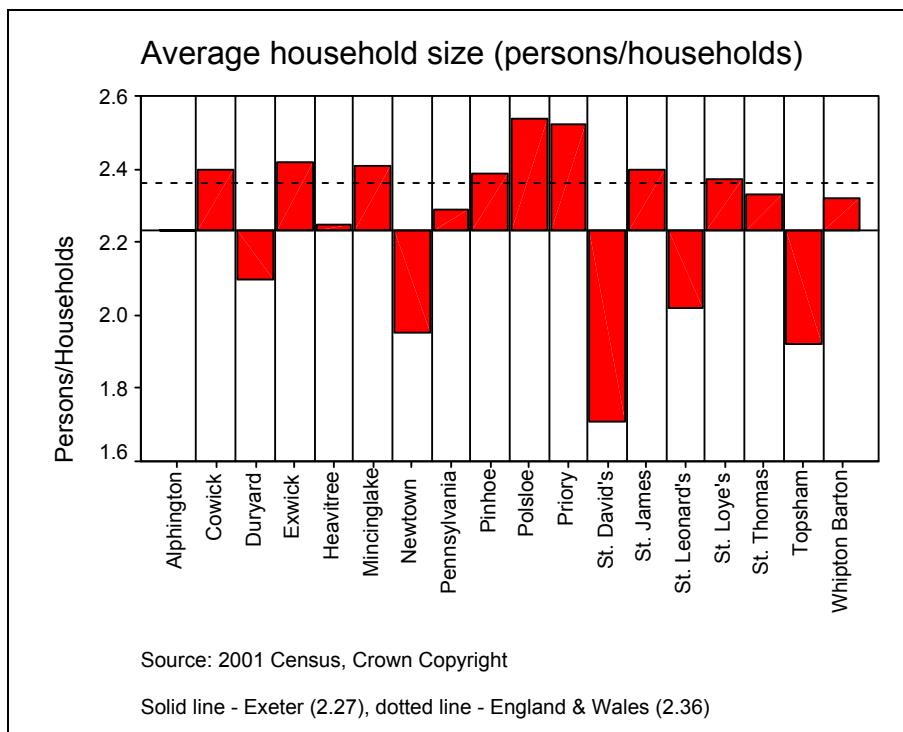


Alphington	11.7%
Cowick	13.1%
Duryard	12.4%
Exwick	21.7%
Heavitree	6.0%
Mincinglake	26.4%
Newtown	22.5%
Pennsylvania	15.7%
Pinhoe	14.4%
Polsloe	10.3%
Priory	39.6%
St Davids	31.9%
St James	7.8%
St Leonards	10.1%
St Loyes	3.9%
St Thomas	6.7%
Topsham	7.4%
Whipton Barton	33.3%
Exeter	17.6%
National	19.2%

This figure illustrates that:

- The ward with the highest proportion of socially rented households was Priory (39.5%), with high rates in Whipton Barton, St. David's & Mincinglake.
- The lowest proportion of socially rented households in the city was seen in St. Loye's (3.9%), with low levels also evident in Heavitree, St. Thomas, Topsham & St. James.

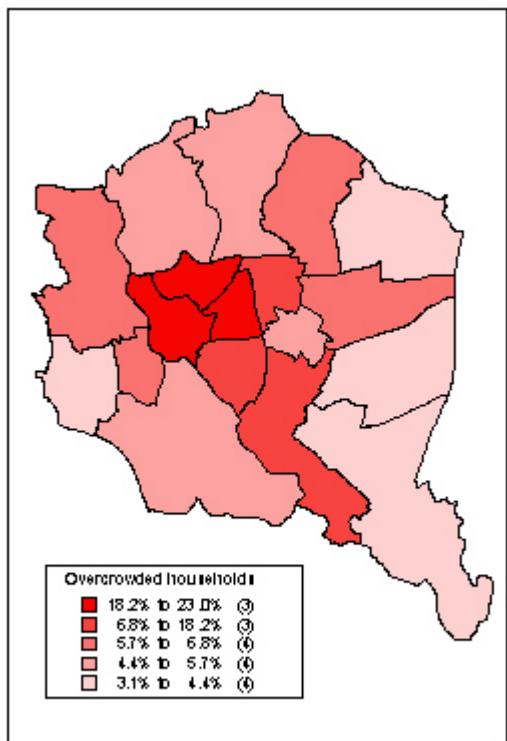
Average household size by ward



This figure indicates that:

- The ward with the largest average household size was Polsloe (2.54 persons per household), closely followed by Priory (2.52).
- The lowest average household size was seen in St. David's (1.71), below average levels were also seen in Topsham, Duryard, Newtown, & St. Leonards.

Overcrowding by ward



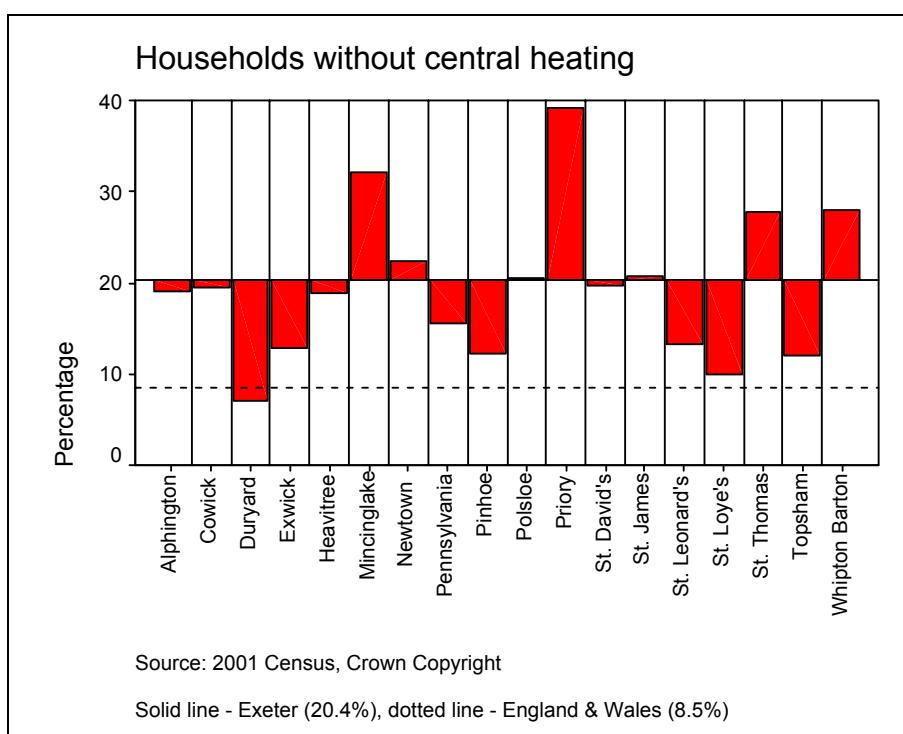
Alphington	4.5%
Cowick	3.4%
Duryard	5.3%
Exwick	5.8%
Heavitree	4.8%
Mincinglake	5.9%
Newtown	18.2%
Pennsylvania	4.4%
Pinhoe	3.5%
Polsloe	11.6%
Priory	7.8%
St Davids	23.0%
St James	18.9%
St Leonards	6.8%
St Loyes	3.4%
St Thomas	6.5%
Topsham	3.1%
Whipton Barton	5.7%
Exeter	7.9%
National	7.0%

This figure highlights that:

- The highest levels of overcrowding (households with an occupancy rating of minus 1 or less) were seen in central wards, St. David's (23.0%), St. James (18.9%) & Newtown (18.2%).
- The lowest levels of overcrowding were seen in Topsham (3.1%), St. Loye's (3.4%), Cowick (3.4%) & Pinhoe (3.5%).

*Derived from the occupancy rating, a measure of overcrowding based on rooms and persons per household

Households without central heating by ward



This figure reveals that:

- The ward with the highest proportion of households without central heating was Priory (39.1%), with high levels also seen in Mincinglake, Whipton Barton & St. Thomas.
- The ward with the lowest proportion of households without central heating was Duryard (7.0%).

Summary

Provided below is a summary of 2001 Census findings in respect of Exeter.

Population

- The most highly populated wards in the city were Priory, Exwick, Alphington and Whipton Barton.
- Priory, Mincinglake & Exwick had the highest proportions of children, Topsham & St. Leonard's had the largest proportions of the elderly and wards around the University had the largest proportion of young adults.

Social

- Priory, Mincinglake, Whipton Barton, Exwick & Pinhoe had the largest proportion of lone parent households.
- The largest proportions of non-religious persons, residents born outside of the UK, and persons of non-white ethnicity were found in wards around the university.
- Wards with the highest incidence of health problems tended to be those with large elderly populations (Topsham) or those with greater economic disadvantage (Priory, Mincinglake).

Education

- Higher levels of adults with no qualifications were seen in Priory, Cowick, Whipton Barton, Mincinglake & Pinhoe, whilst higher educational levels were evident in wards around the University and in more prosperous wards such as St. Leonard's & Topsham.
- Whilst students aged 18 and over tended to live near the university, students away from home, and students aged 16 to 17 were more likely to come from wards like St. Leonard's & Topsham.

Employment

- Unemployment was highest in central wards (St. David's, St. James & Newtown) and Priory.
- Rates of both self-employment and working 49 hours and over were greatest in Topsham, St. Leonard's and Duryard.
- A higher proportion of workers in managerial, professional and technical occupations were seen in St. Leonard's, St. James and Topsham.
- A higher proportion of workers in elementary occupations were seen in Priory, Duryard (possibly representing students in casual jobs), Mincinglake & Whipton Barton.

Transport

- Central areas such as St. David's, St. James and Newtown, along with more deprived outlying areas, such as Priory & Whipton Barton were less likely to own a car.

Housing

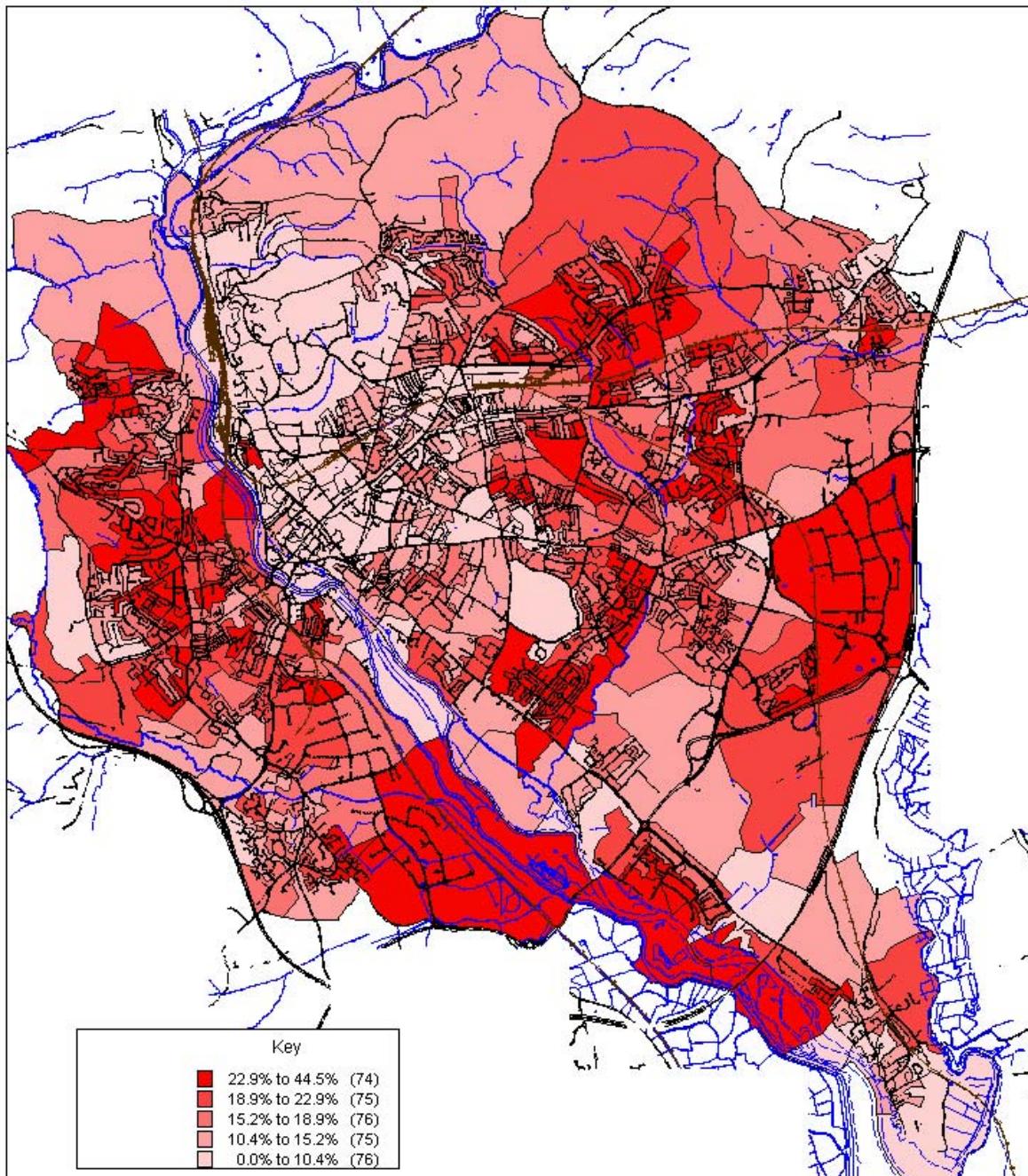
- The wards with the highest levels of social housing were Priory, Whipton Barton & St. David's.
- Central wards, such as St. David's, were more likely to have overcrowded households.
- The highest levels of households without central heating were in Priory & Mincinglake.

Output Area Maps

The following 10 pages present maps covering principal variables from the 2001 Census at an Output Area level. Output Areas are sub-ward geographies that comprise an average of 125 households. These maps give a more accurate picture of conditions within a ward, revealing pockets of relative deprivation, which may otherwise be disguised in ward statistics. The maps and the main points arising from them are listed below.

- **Persons aged under 16 (Page 28)** – Areas with the largest proportions of children (aged under 16) included the Burnthouse Lane area, the Countess Wear area, areas around Mincinglake and Whipton, northern areas of Exwick, and areas of Cowick (Newman Road, Barley Mount). The lowest levels were seen in central areas, around the University and in parts of Topsham & Alphington.
- **Persons aged 75 and over (Page 29)** – This is largely a reversal of the under 16 pattern, with higher levels of older persons evident in Topsham, Alphington, St. Leonard's and in parts of Duryard, with the lowest levels in parts of Exwick, Mincinglake and the Burnthouse Lane area.
- **Lone parent households (Page 30)** – The highest levels of lone parent households were evident in the Burnthouse Lane, Mincinglake, Countess Wear and Whipton areas. Further concentrations were seen on the west of the River Exe in northern parts of Exwick, and areas of Cowick & St. Thomas.
- **Persons not in good health (Page 31)** – Areas with higher proportions of persons in poor health were a mix of areas with an older age profile, such as St. Leonard's and Topsham, and deprived areas, such as Whipton, and the Burnthouse Lane area. The lowest levels of poor health were evident in Exwick, Duryard and northern areas of Pennsylvania.
- **16 to 74 year olds with no qualifications (Page 32)** – The largest concentrations of adults with no qualifications were seen in the Burnthouse Lane area, and areas of Cowick, Mincinglake & Whipton. The lowest levels were seen around the University, central areas, and Topsham.
- **16 to 74 year olds who are students (Page 33)** – The highest concentration of students was seen in areas around, or within easy reach of the University.
- **Unemployment (Page 34)** – Unemployment was greatest in city centre areas, in the Countess Wear area, the Burnthouse Lane area and in parts of Mincinglake & Whipton. Lower levels were evident in outlying areas, such as Alphington & St. Loye's.
- **Workers in elementary occupations (Page 35)** – The highest concentrations of workers in elementary occupations were seen around the University, in parts of Cowick, Exwick, Mincinglake and Whipton, around the Burnthouse Lane and Countess Wear areas, and in small pockets around the city centre. Lower levels were evident in Pennsylvania, St. Leonard's and parts of Topsham.
- **Households with no car (Page 36)** – Households with no car were most evident in city centre areas, in parts of St. Thomas & Cowick, in the Burnthouse Lane area and areas of Whipton. Outlying areas of Exwick, Pennsylvania, Pinhoe, Alphington & St. Loye's were the least likely not to have a car.
- **Socially rented households (Page 37)** – The highest levels of socially rented households were location in the Burnthouse Lane area, in Mincinglake & Whipton, around parts of Countess Wear, Cowick and Exwick, and in small pockets around the city centre. The lowest concentrations were seen in parts of St. Loye's, Pennsylvania & Pinhoe.

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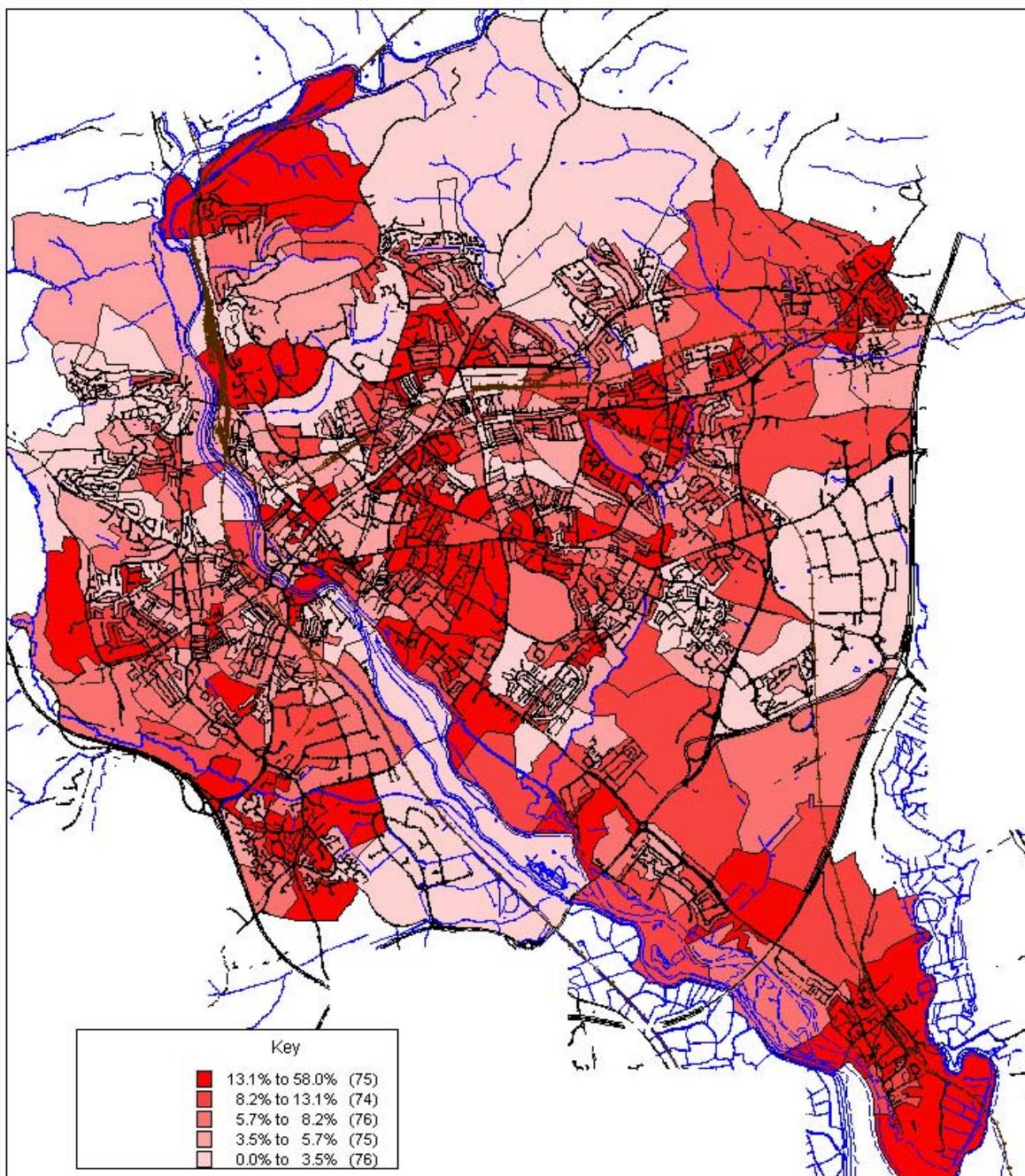
Census 2001 - Persons aged 0 to 15

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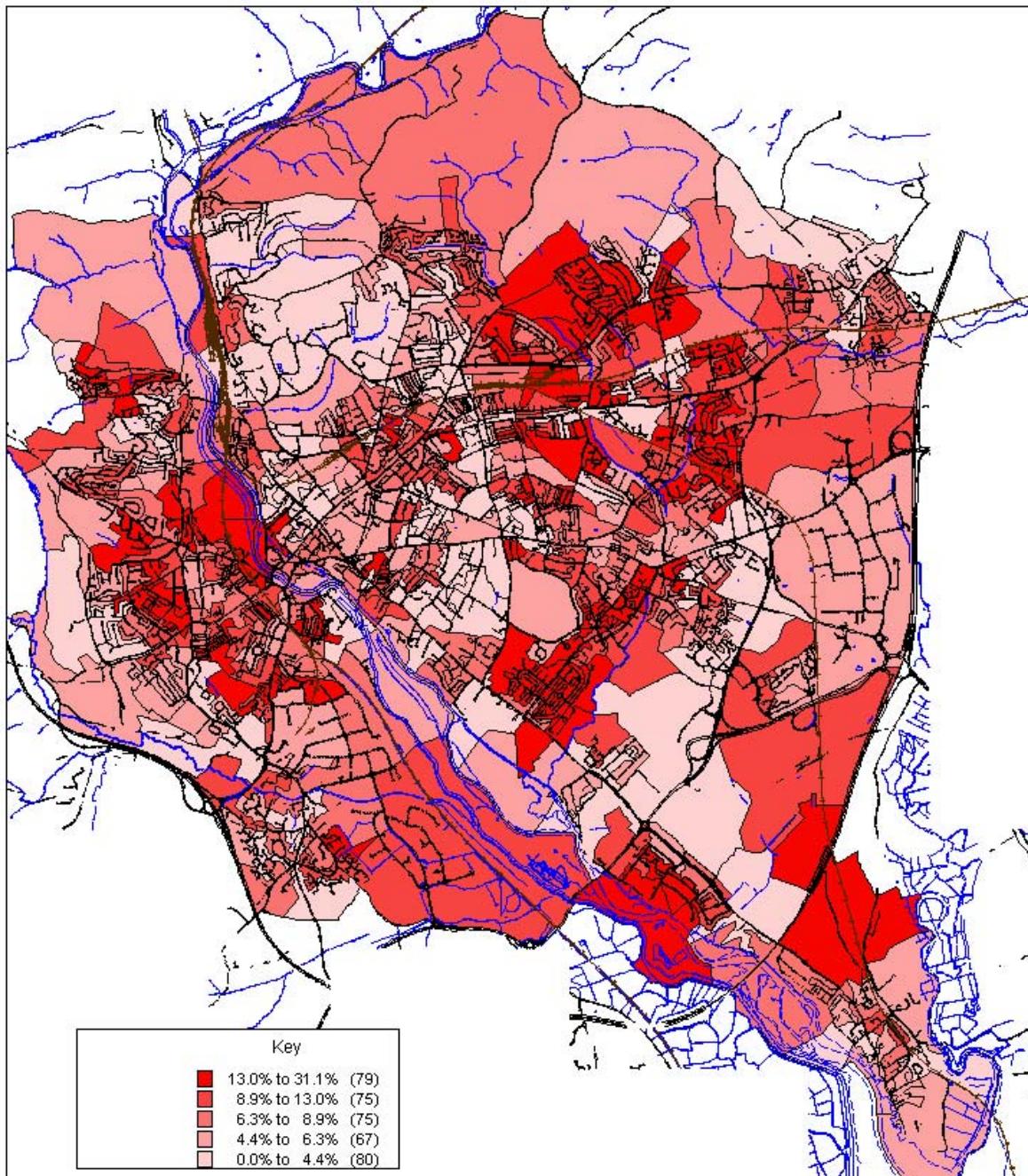
Census 2001 - Persons aged 75 and over

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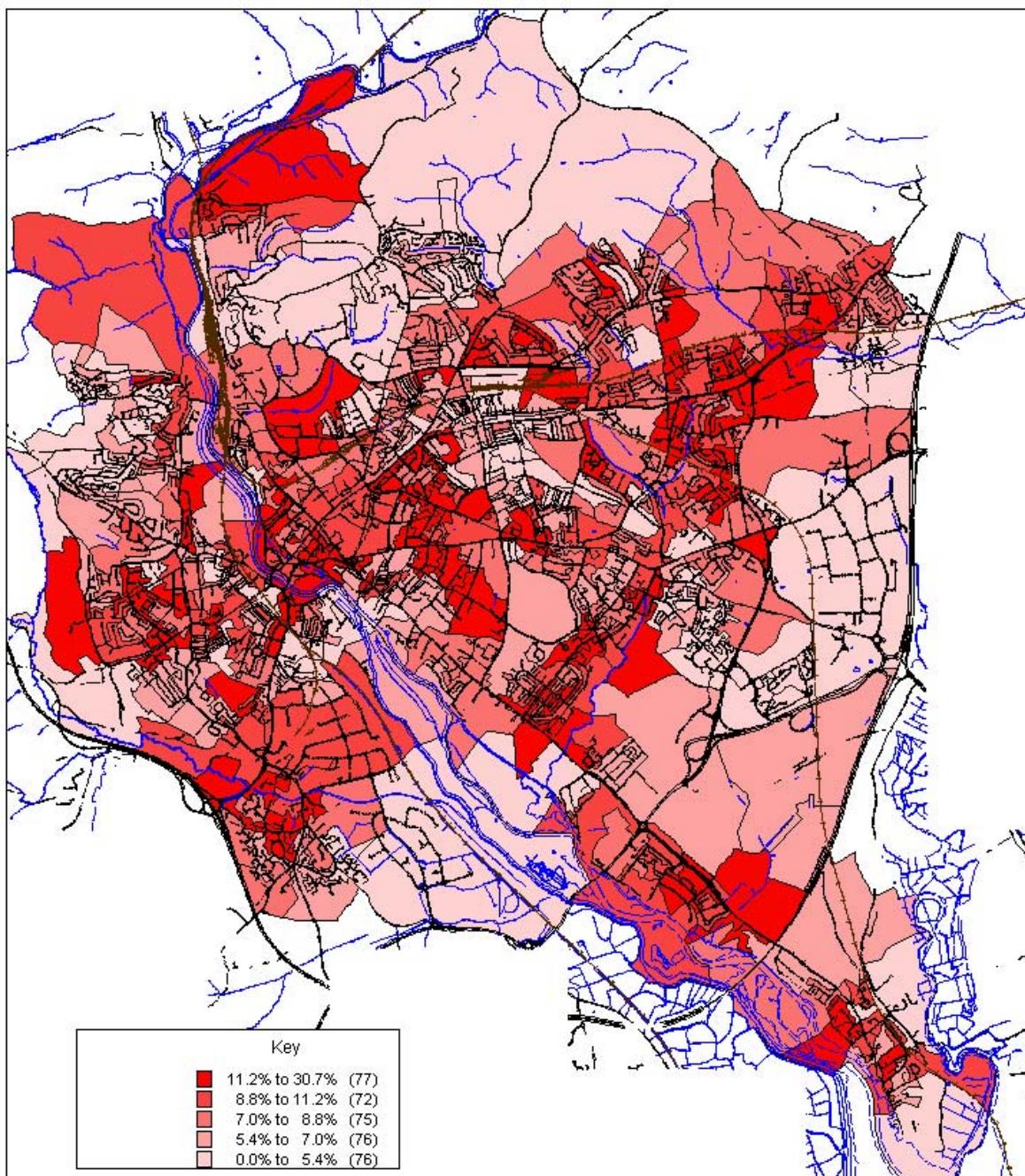
Census 2001 - Lone parent households

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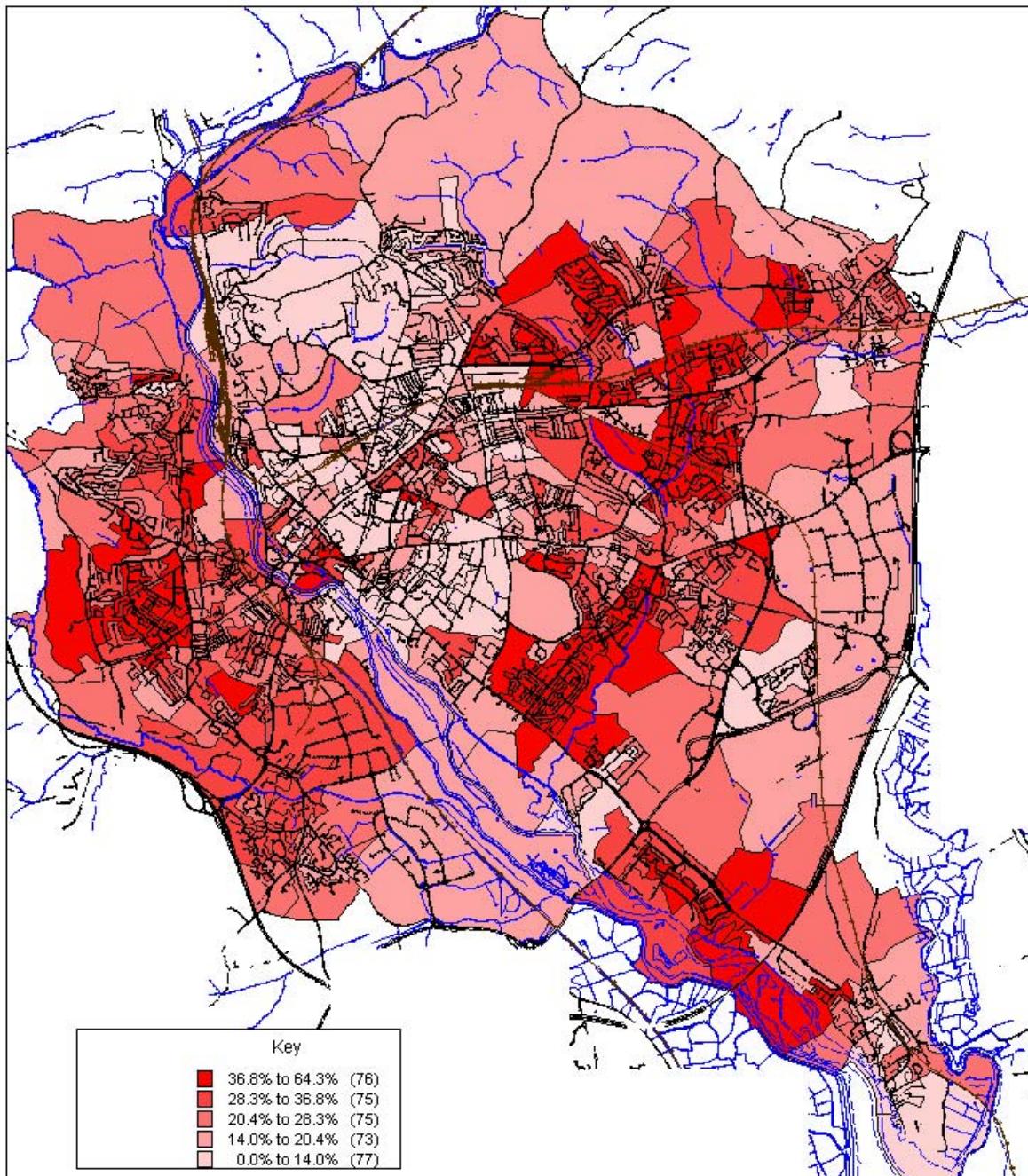
Census 2001 - Persons not in good health

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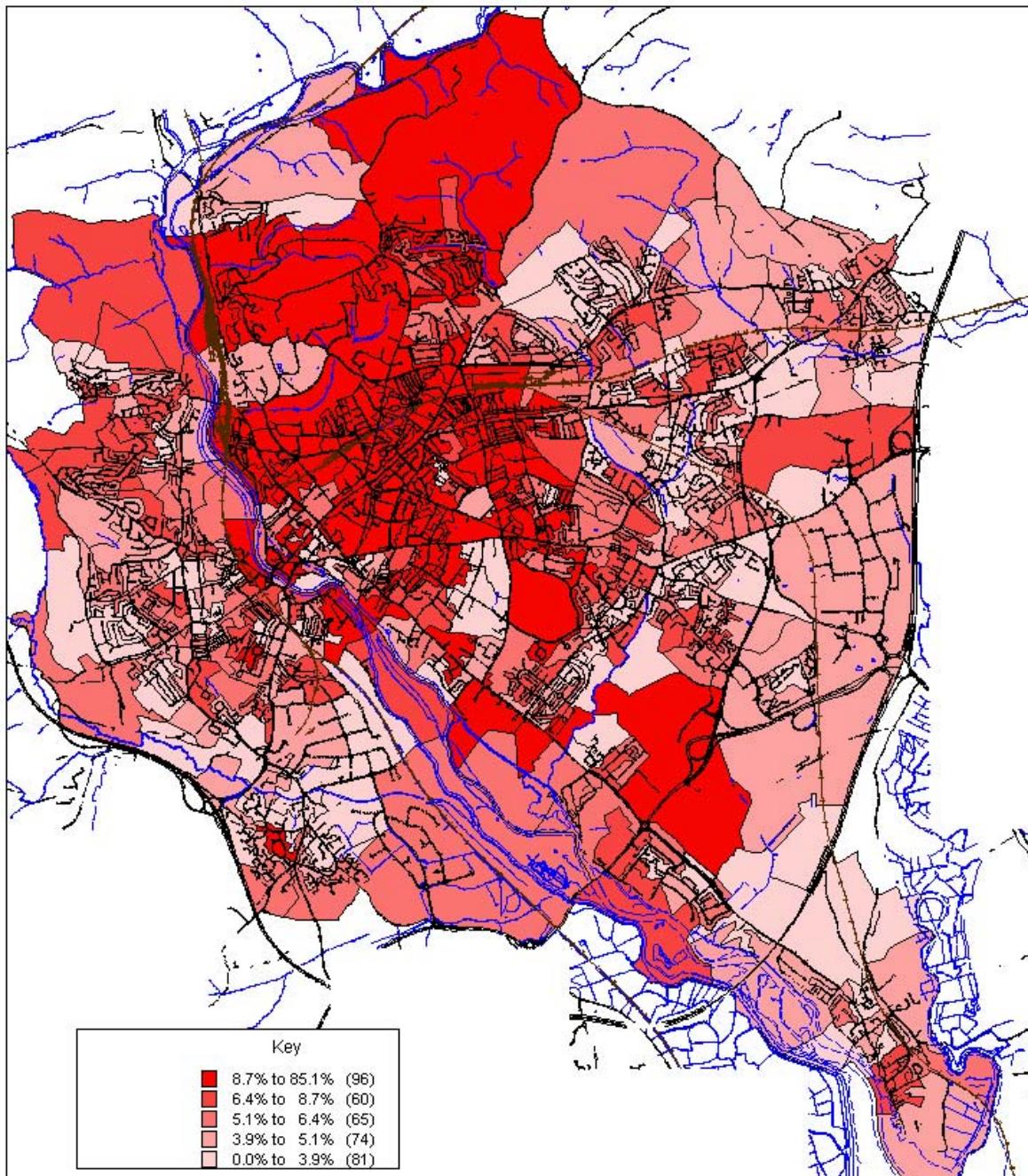
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Census 2001 - 16 to 74 year olds with no qualifications

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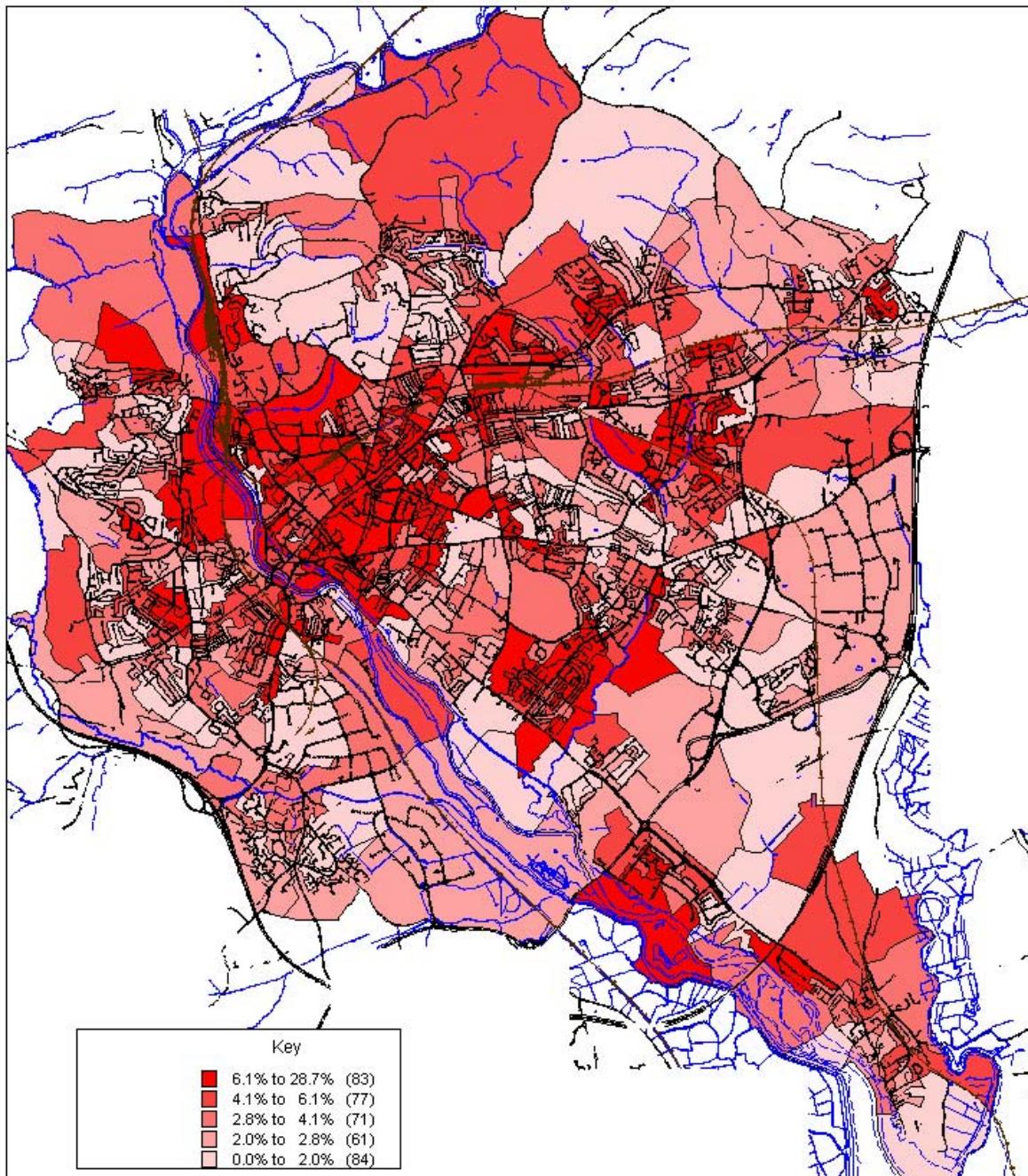
Census 2001 - 16 to 74 year olds who are students

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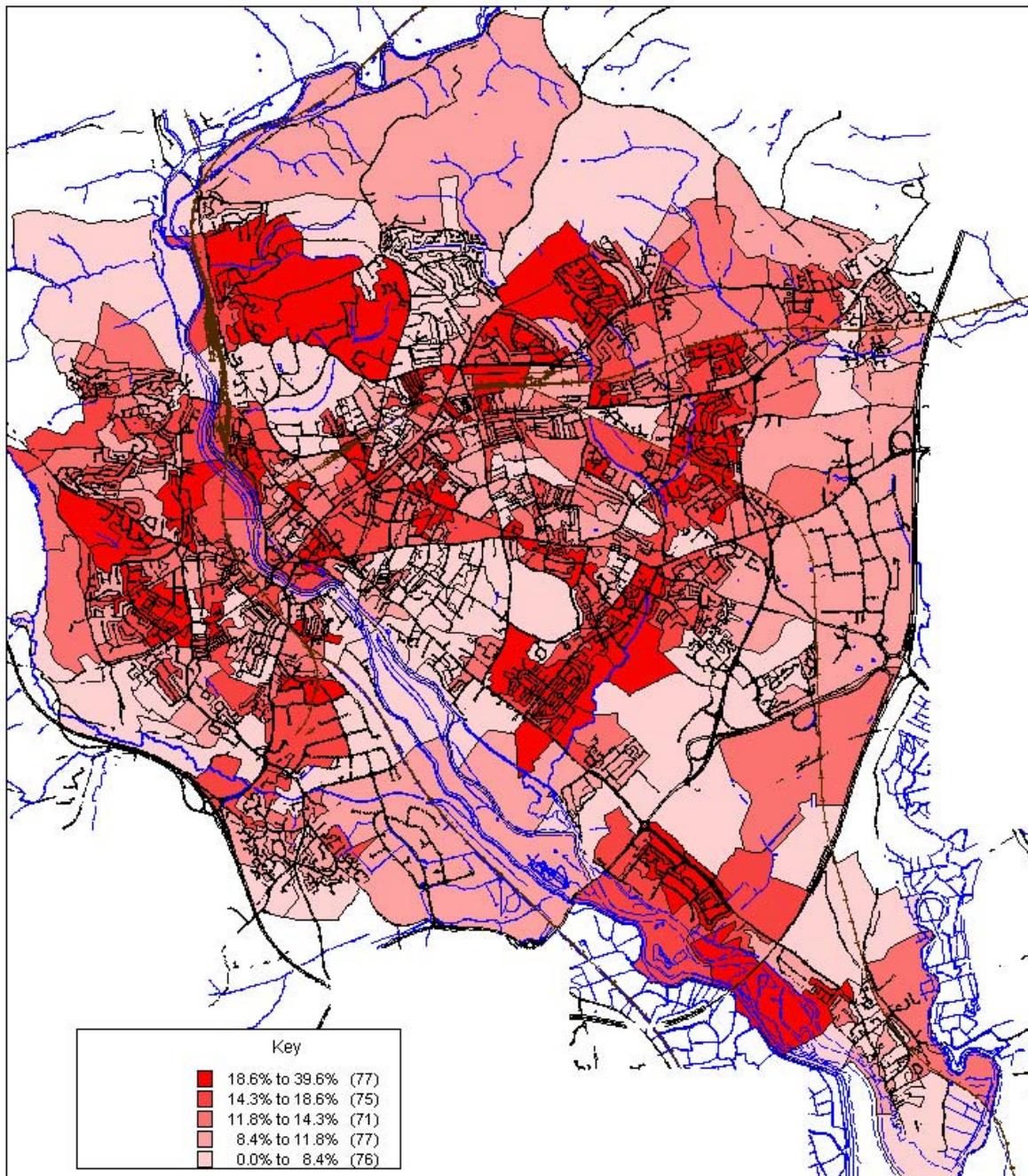
Census 2001 - Unemployment

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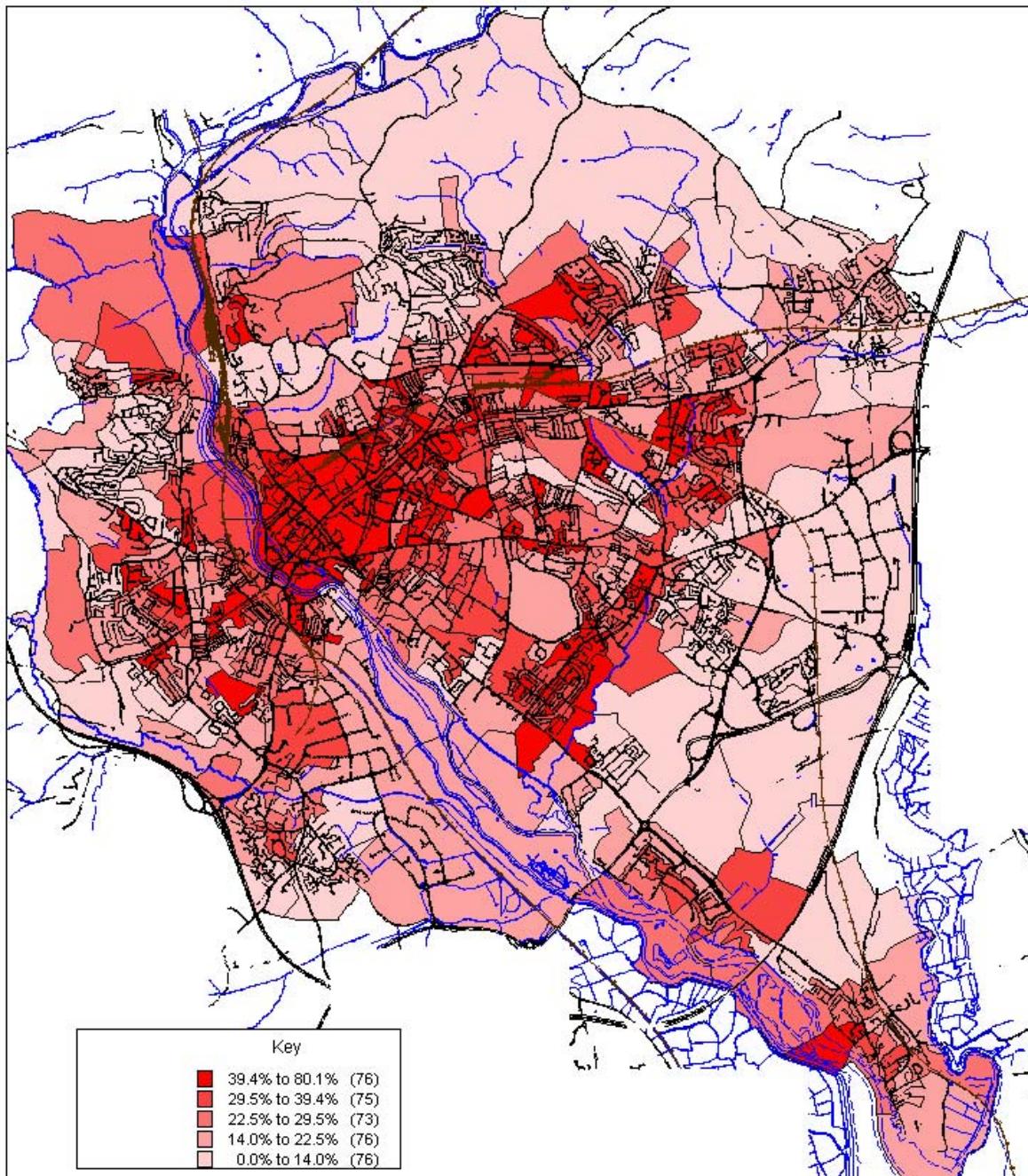
Census 2001 - Workers in elementary occupations

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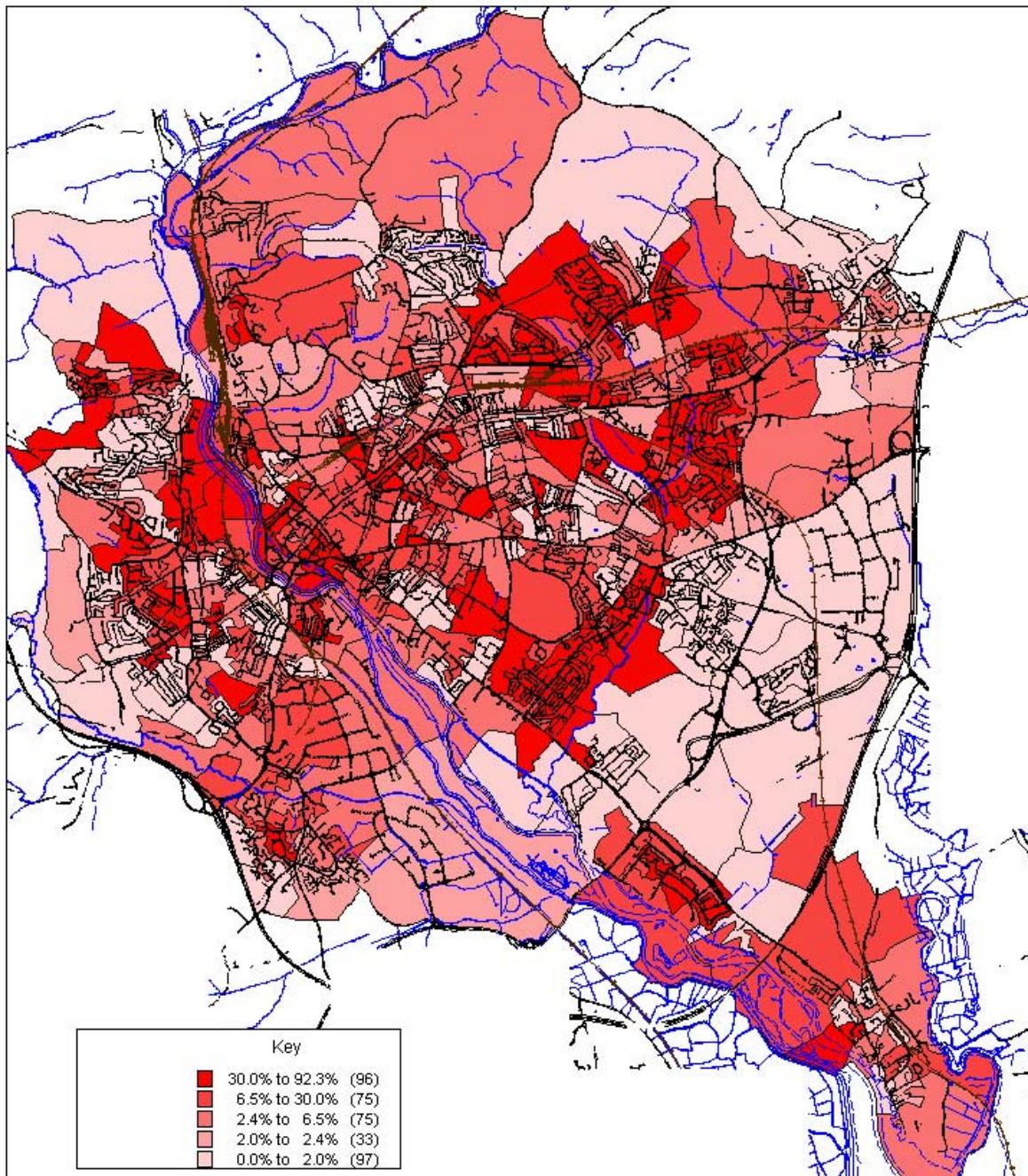
Census 2001 - Households with no car

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Census 2001 - Socially rented households

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